Prospectors Report

on the

Kringle-Consolidated (northern portion) claims

north of Rooney Lake,

Adam River Area

in the

Nanaimo Mining Division

in

092L/08 (or 092L040)

at

50 23 N and 126 11 W

for

Mikkel Schau, owner

January 15, 2006

Mikkel Schau, P.Geo.

0.0 SUMMARY

Kringle-consolidated Claims (northern portion) are located north of the Island Highway north and near Rooney Lake, near the 255 km marker some 40 km past Sayward, along and west of the Adam River. The group is staked on a hydrothermal system associated with a contact between the Triassic Vancouver Group and the Jurassic Adam River Batholith. Early altered dykes are near, and fresh porphyry dykes cut, the altered contact. The main copper mineral occurrences are in shears, veins and dispersed disseminations found along logging road cuts.

Previous work in this area has located shear zones and cross veins filled with copper mineralization. This campaign has added some locations with elevated gold and some more vein localities.

This is a grass roots project and the extent of the postulated hydrothermal system is still being explored. Hence estimates of volumes and concentrations require defining by geophysical and other methods. There is a possibility that adjacent showings in the country rock to the south are also part of the same mineralizing system, in which case, this discovery may become a significant prospect. More claims have been staked, so that there is now a contiguous body some 16 km by 4 km currently under claim.

Obtaining funding for a next phase of exploration or the optioning of the property to someone with the means to carry out a program, would appear to be the next phase in this project. A possible exploration scenario costing about $150,000 would provide enough new information to make an informed decision as to where to drill.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Northern Vancouver Island has been prospected actively since the first world war. The general Adam's River region has been prospected in particular, since logging opened up the area in the 1960's. Previous operators have staked the area of the new Kringle Group Claims, but only peripherally to their showings, which were found mainly west of the Adam River.

The highway showings, east of the Adam River, were first noted and sampled in September 2000, by the authour, as part of a regional prospecting effort. Samples were found to be anomalous, and on a return visit more sampling took place. The anomalous metal values were judged to have a more than local significance, and the area was staked in summer and fall 2001. The area under claim has been enlarges each consecutive trip north.

Sampling and prospecting has proceeded, paying special attention to the intrusive contact complex and associated mineralized shear zones and distal skarn zones.

Efforts are ongoing to vector towards the most economically mineralized area. This report is a step in this process.

The locating, staking, and ongoing geological work has been performed by the owner and authour of this report.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, AND TITLE

The main showing is a new one, located along the Island Highway with the help of a PAP grant received in 2000, and explored further and enlarged in 2001 with the continued aid of a PAP grant (Figures 1,2).

Claims of the Kringle Group contain the easily identifiable 250 km marker on the Island Highway (Highway 19) within the 092L040 trim sheet (Figure 3). The claims upon which the assessment work is being carried out is only a small part of the contiguous claim block

The KRINGLE-consolidated claims, (northern part), include the converted equivalents of Kringle, Puff, Macaroon, Oreo, Pastry, Krisp claims, as well as some newly staked property shown below and comprising 3 claims totaling 576.92 ha. shown below:

Name	Record	Ha.	Anniversary	Date	year recorded
KAGE	504357	432.632	January 20	2007	2005
	515030	123.674	April 29	2008	2004
KRINGLE-LAST	515386	20.614	June 27	2007	2005

The conversion of legacy claims has left some very unusual claim configurations, such as seen here. The following claims are also contiguous and part of Kringle-consolidated (northern portion) claims. They include claims number 515924-515931 resulting from converting legacy claims, and 529363 which has been added later.

The anniversary date of the three claims listed is adjusted to take into account the work listed herein.

All claims, which are focused principally on precious metals, but include an ancillary interest in base and industrial metals, are wholly owned by Mikkel Schau.

The land situation is typical; I believe I have claimed the mineral rights in a lawful manner; the region, including the claimed area, is in a Timber License previously logged and reforested; and to the best of my knowledge the land claim treaty process has not directly discussed these lands. It is, however, listed on MapPlace as part of the Kwakiutl_Laich_Kuul_Tach SOL. There has been no impediment to my claiming or working the land to time of writing. And I have no expectation of any. In fact, people of nearby communities would like there to be more exploration, and possibly mining, to shore up the local economy.

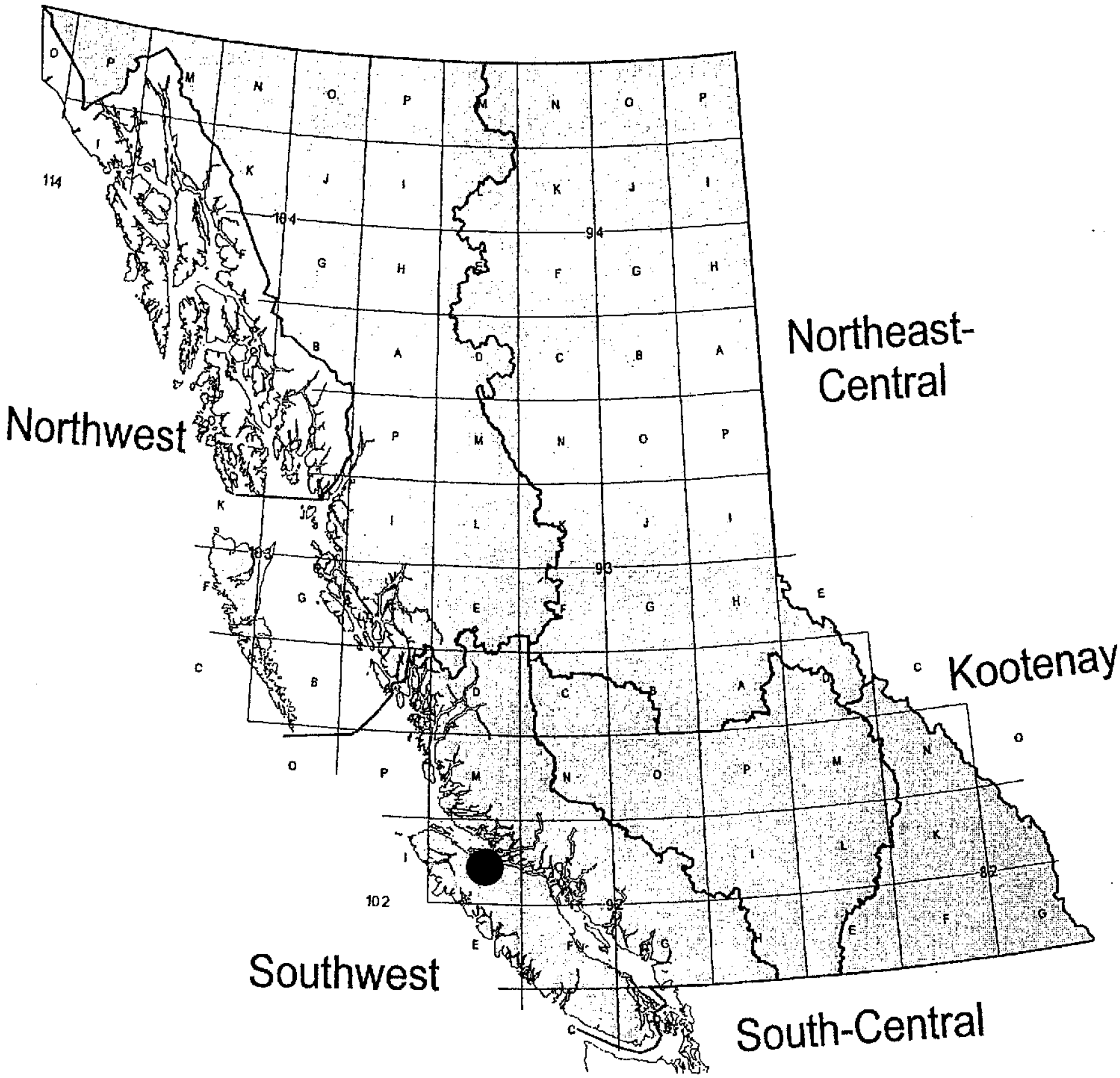


Fig. 1. Location Map of KRINGLE-consolidated (nortth) claims in BC

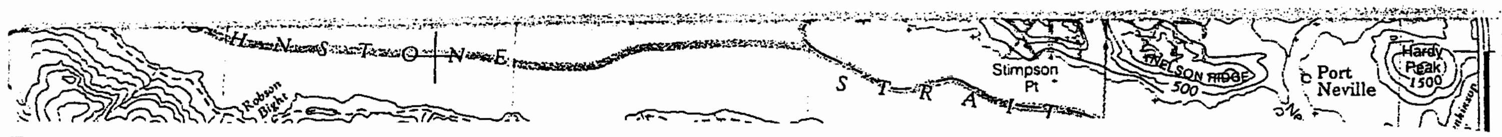


Fig. 2. Location of Kringle-consolidated (north) Group on portion of a 1:250000 map with local geographic features named.

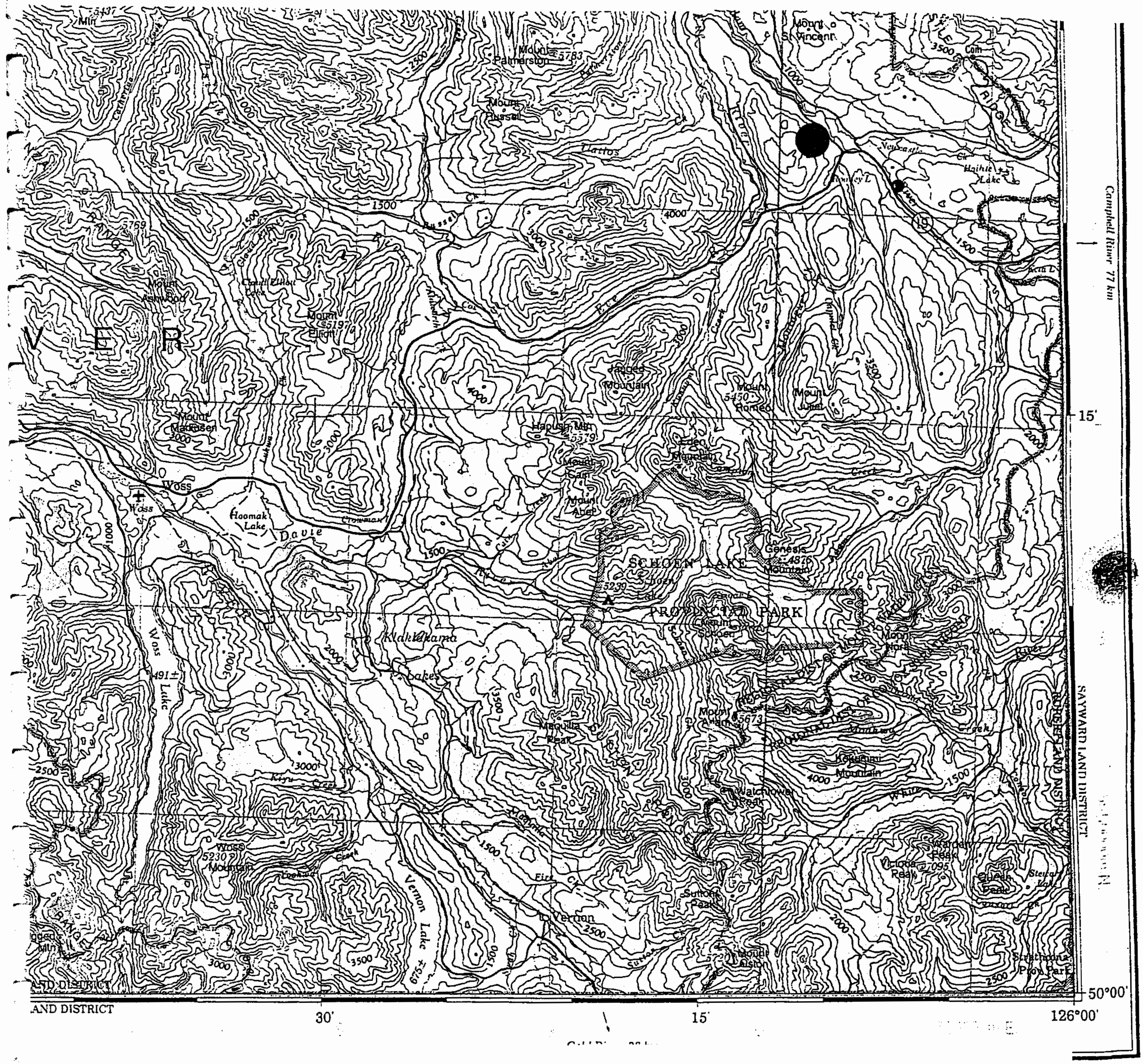
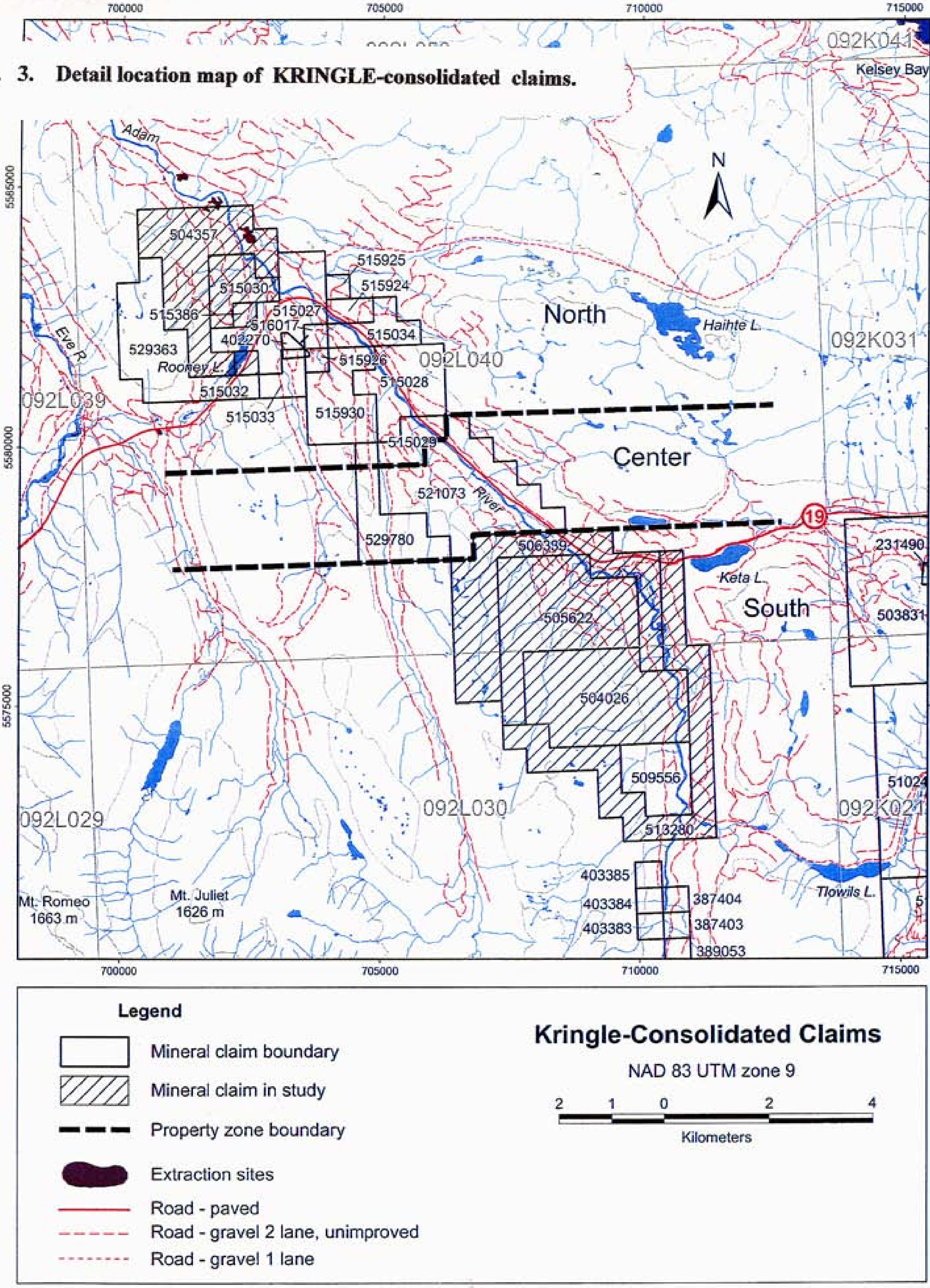


Fig. 3. Detail location map of KRINGLE-consolidated claims.



3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The new showings discussed in this report has not been noted in previous work, although prospecting work has been carried out in the general Adam River region for about a century.

The ground was prospected for silver and gold in the first quarter of the century and showings of copper and gold veins were reported. Some distance south of the claims, but in the same geological context, a showing (Lucky Jim) of a contact deposit with copper (5.92%), silver (1.8 opt) and gold (.9 opt) has been described as early as 1918 (page K270, 1918 BC Minister of Mines Report).

Logging opened up the area in the 60's and regional prospecting campaigns located scattered copper rich showings. A large block was staked in 1965 by W.R. Boyes, and was taken over shortly thereafter by Western Standard Silver Mines.

AR 1993, commissioned by Bethlehem Copper Corporation, and carried out by W.M. Sharp, P.Eng., in 1969 sketched in the regional geology of a large area, some of which includes the area currently claimed. He noted the presence of a large NW trending granodiorite batholith emplaced in a sequence of Karmutsen "basalt-andesites" and the Quatsino Limestone. He notes that much mineralisation of the area is mainly in veins. The first mention of the Billy Claims occurs in this report as a parcel covering widely dispersed copper mineralization. The geological framework presented by Mr. Sharp has not changed substantially, although he mentioned the occurrence of Bonanza volcanics in the general region; this latter conclusion has not been confirmed by later workers.

AR 3795, commissioned by Sayward Explorations Ltd, and carried out by Sheppard and Associates in 1972, reported on the geology of the Billy Claims Group and documents showings now known as Minfile 092L163 (in Billy 19) and 092L249 in (Billy 11). These showings are west of the Adam River. In this report the mineralized nature of amygdaloidal portions of basalts and the adjacent faults is stressed.

Outlying parts of the Billy Claims once covered the current Kringle Claim Group, but no mineral locations were noted on these peripheral claims. The main showings were located to the west of the Adam River. Geological mapping by consulting economic geologists outlined the contact between granodiorite and the Quatsino and Karmutsen Formation on the east side of the river especially along the logging mains.

In 1974 the GSC published a map of the area (Mueller et al, 1974) that generally follows the geology determined by previous consultants. No Quatsino limestone was indicated near the claims despite Sheppard's mapping (see above).

AR18255, commissioned by Germa Minerals, and carried out by L.J. Peters of Cossack

Minerals in 1988, concerns a report on geochemistry and geophysics of the area studied by Sayward Explorations. Most of the work was done on Adam's Claim which in part overlaps the area under assesment. The report is a disappointment, for example galena was noted in the report, but no Pb was found in assays of ther indicated rocks. Hematite and magnetite is locally abundant.

A geological compilation of area in digital form (Massey, 1994, 2005) contains contacts assembled in part from previous assessment reports. The Quatsino limestone in this compilation occupies a larger area in the vicinity of the claims than on (op cit) 's map.

The authour has been active in the area since 2000 and several prospectors grant reports and assessment reports have been filed. They are to found in the bibliography. They document a slow accumulation of mineralized showings, possibly all part of a large hydrothermal system.

Thus sporadic and widespread mineralization of copper and silver with occasional gold values occurs in country rock adjacent to a large granodiorite batholith. The country rock is mainly feldspar-phyric basalt, as amygdaloidal or massive flows, or as thin sills with intercalated but minor beds of limestone and associated clastics, overlain by thicker beds of limestone. The actual surface expression of the limestone is uncertain, in part, because it is a recessive unit. New roads have exposed new subcrops and the area mapped as underlain by limestone has been enlarged. Earlier workers foccussed on mineralized veins and did not find any showings on the contact. Now, that the Island Highway has been finished, the contact between intrusive and country rock has become the most highly rated potential target.

The contact zone on the east side of the Adam River is now considered a high priority target region. The mineralized zones of this contact occur in road cuts of the Island Highway. The extremely good access also makes industrial minerals such as wollastonite or garnetite possible targets. New logging roads on the west side of the river and north of the road are also fertile prospecting targets.

4.0 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

The area has been prospected by walking logging roads and trails, and by excursions into the dense second growth timber and steep river valley (100 ha.)

Preliminary geological traverses have been conducted along available roads, as well as in selected locations along the Adam River, and other significant off road sites (100ha).

20 Samples of the mineralized areas, where well exposed, have been collected and analysed for 30 or 32 aqua regia soluble elements by ACME laboratories.

20 samples as above have been analyzed for precious elements (Pt, Pd, and Au) by fire assay and ICP-ES- Finish (also ACME Labs)

3 check assays to check high Copper values.(by ACME)

Magnetic Susceptibility of 6 sample locations have been determined, one quarry in which about a hundred determinations were determined.

The raw data is located in appendices A and B.

5.0 DETAILED DATA AND INTERPRETATION

5.1/ Purpose

This work is aimed at understanding the nature of the mineralizing events along and in the vicinity of a contact between basalt, limestone and granodiorite batholith. Previous experience with this highly prospective combination of lithologies makes it likely that metal concentrations of some value may have accumulated in the skarns and other associated contact phenomenae.

5.2/General surficial geology

The Kringle Claim group straddles the north-north west flowing Adam River south of its confluence with Eve River. The river runs in a typical U shaped valley, between tall hills trending roughly the same direction. Local areas of till have been noted in lower areas where road construction has laid it bare. At least three different terraces indicate that the river has had a complex geomorphic history. The river is currently incising its course through thick, earlier river and till deposits.

The course of the river is along the outcrop trend of the Quatsino Limestone and it and adjacent creeks seem to occupy high strain/fault zones. The hills are variably covered with colluvium and thin till deposits; only where logging roads expose subcrops, or in outcrops on cliff faces or steep sided valleys are bedrock visible.

5.3/ Regional Geology

Contacts between country rock batholith are possible regions of metal concentrations. Basalts of the Karmutsen Formation, limestones of the Quatsino Formation are metamorphosed and metasomatised in the locally sulphidized contact of the Adam River Batholith.

5.3.1Units

Vancouver Group

The units are generally as described by Massey (1994) but many lithological details are taken from Carlisle(1972).

The Vancouver Group (Karmutsen, Quatsino, and Parson Bay Formations) underlies much of the region to the south-west of the claims.

The *Karmutsen Formation* (or "subgroup" of Carlisle, 1972) is a low potash tholeiite basalt mass of remarkably consistent structure and thickness that constitutes the lower third of the Vancouver Group in this area. The lower 2500 to 3000 m. invariably consists of classical closely packed pillow lava. the next 600 to 1000m consist of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff, typically with unsorted beds ½ to 2 m thick in the lower half. The upper 3000m is composed of amygdaloidal and non-amygdaloidal basalt flows intercalated with, particularly in the upper third of the unit, are sporadic and commonly incomplete sequences of 3 to 20 m thick consisting of thin discontinuous bioclastic, micritic, cherty or tuffaceous limestone. Overlain by closely packed pillows, which are overlain in turn by pillow breccia.

The structure of the unit is marked by gently folded and locally severely faulted areas. The folding is part of a regional shallowly north plunging antiform, and many showings are located near the regional axis. The faults and well developed linears trend north and north westerly directions as well as easterly directions and separate large panels of gently dipping lavas.

The volcanic rocks have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist grades. Albitized feldspars, amygdules and veins of pumpellyite, prehnite, epidote, calcite, and chlorite are widely noted. Near contacts with later intrusives, amphibolite bearing assemblages are more common.

Considerable regional variation is shown on aeromagnetic map, including local positive anomalies, within the area underlain by the Karmutsen, indicating that magnetite concentrations of the volcanic rocks are not uniform and/or area is underlain by highly magnetic bodies.

The *Quatzino Formation* is a thin ribbon traversing the country in a north-northwest direction, to the northeast of the Karmutsen Formation. It is seen to stratigraphically overlie the Karmutsen, and is known to vary in thickness from as much as 500 m to the west near Alice Lake to a thinner 150 m or so further east. In the Adams river area it is a distinct, easily recognizable unit, but the thickness is in doubt, because where best exposed it is deformed contact with the granodiorite. The Adam River follows part of its outcrop pattern.

The formation consists of grey limestone beds. Where undeformed it is a coarsely bioclastic, light grey, indistinctly bedded and non fissile (Carlisle, 1972). Where deformed near plutons it becomes a light grey, finely recrystallized limestone. Fossils indicate that the Quatsino Formation is upper Triassic in age (mainly Karnian, perhaps partly lower Norian (Muller et al, 1974).)

The expected negative aeromagnetic signature is not noticeable on the map although the limestone is not magnetic. More detailed aeromagnetic surveys are necessary to delineate the outcrop pattern. Perhaps underlying magnetic units mask the effect of a thin layer of non magnetic Quatsino Formation?

The *Parson Bay Formation* is considered to overlie the Quatsino Limestone. According to Carlisle, 1972, it is characterized by thinly laminated alternating fissile and non fissile black carbonaceous limestone with extremely fine grained siliceous matrix. None was recognized in immediate vicinity of the area considered in this report. It is possible that some of the silty reaction skarns intercalated with black limestone noted on the property, north of the 250km marker, may represent some hitherto unrecognized Parson Bay Formation along the western flank of the Adam River Batholith. The effect of the carbonaceous beds in any contact reaction with oxidizing intrusives is currently not known.

Jurassic Intrusives

Jurassic granodiorite to diorite underlies the area to the east-northeast of the Adam River. It has been called the Adam River Batholith (Carson, 1973, Muller, et al, 1974). It is about 4 km wide and trends northwesterly in excess of 10km.

It consists mainly of mesozonal granodiorite. Rocks studied are mainly medium to fine grained biotite hornblende granodiorite and quartz diorite with a locally elevated content of mafic minerals. In thin section, pyroxene cores to amphibole grains are noted. Local veining of darker phases by lighter more feldspathic phases are common. At contacts the volcanic rock inclusions are transformed into dioritic inclusions and limestones become skarn and marble rafts.

Carson (1973), suggested that the Adam River was emplaced as a sill, along the Quatsino Formation horizon. He suggested that the sill was shaped as a gentle syncline and figured the geology in the general area on his Fig. 15 (Carson, op cit). An anticline has been postulated to the west currently expressed at surface by the Karmutsen Formation. The sense of movement of a synkinematic sill would be upper units to move away from the synclinal core. That would predict an east over west component in folds and faults.

K-Ar dates of 160 on Hornblende and 155 on biotite from a quartz diorite of this batholith confirm the synkinematic nature of pluton emplacement.

Contacts are known to be hornfelsed for short distances, with local skarnification near and in limestone beds. Orientations are steep and complex at near the contact. There is much evidence that the Karmutsen is in fault contact with the overlying Quatsino Limestone, and not in a simple stratigraphic relationship.

The high concentrations of magnetite in these I-type intrusions are well reflected in the regional anomalies over these plutons.

Felsic dykes

Based on very preliminary evidence, supported in part by observations made by Carlisle (1972), there appears to be at least three sets of dykes in area.

From oldest to youngest they are: Fp Porphyry "folded into tight folds" and which may predate Ji, argillically altered and mineralized porphyries and later Feldspar and Hornblende porphyries with planar or irregular contacts.

5.3.2 Regional structures

The area of interest lies within the shallow east north east dipping homocline of Triassic rocks and the Adam River Batholith, called by Muller et al (1974), the White River Block; it is bounded to the west by a major fault, the north northwest trending Eve River Fault. To the north the Johnson Strait Fault terminates the block, the eastern and southern borders are faults on adjacent map sheets. The faults in the vicinity of claimed area of interest are subparallel to the border faults, or are second or third order subsidiaries of it. It is thought that these faults contain a large normal component but dextral component is often also mentioned in reports. On a regional scale a northerly directed shallowly plunging anticline is suggested by scarce bedding determinations. The claims are the east side of this structure. Carson (op cit) suggested that the homocline mentioned above was but the western side of a larger open, shallowly plunging syncline, containing in part the Adam River Batholith (or sill, as Carson suggested).

A consequence of the synclinal model is that the Karmutsen to the west would underlie the batholith.

The region is noted for copper bearing veins and have been described as the type: copper veins in basalts. Muller et al.(1974) repeat this categorization and assigns the showings in the vicinity of the claims to his category C; veins in basalts. The nearest minfile is 092L 173 (Rooney 1-4) which is south of area of discussion.

5.3.3 Regional Geophysics

The magnetic character of the Adam River Batholith is well expressed on regional aeromagnetic maps. Of some interest is a magnetic domain of similar magnitude seemingly located over Karmutsen Basalts as shown on Map Place. The contact, between the magnetic batholithic rocks and the non magnetic limestone is not seen on the low resolution aeromagnetic map. Instead a sharp magnetic boundary is located several km to the west. More detail is seen in a later compilation available when down loading zone 9 UTM aeromagnetic map.

Whether a large batholith underlies a thin cover of basalt and limestone, whether the metasomatism underneath an overlying sill/batholith, or whether the basalts are intrinsically more magnetic than usual, and if so, why? seems an obvious question to seek to answer. An aerial survey with closer flight line spacing may show internal variations and help explain the anomaly.

The Cu-Ag vein showings located previously are located in this anomalously magnetic region.

5.4/ **Geology of Kringle-Consolidated, (Northern part) Claims**

5.4.1 Introduction

Vancouver Group (Karmutsen, Quatsino, Parson Bay) is found in the southwest parts of the claim group, Jurassic intrusives are found in the north east (figure 5).

The intrusive contact, which approximates the course of the Adam River, is here developed in the upper part of the Vancouver Group. Mineralization is associated with the emplacement of the Adam River Batholith especially into the upper Vancouver Group.

5.4.2 Karmutsen Formation

The area to the west of the Adam River is mainly underlain by Karmutsen basalts, as a mix of autoclastic breccias, pillowed and massive flows with thin intercalations of volcaniclastic and limey sandstones cut by thin dolerite/gabbro sills.

The lithologies noted on the claims; i.e. massive and amygdaloidal basalts, scarce intercalated calcareous sediments, and volcanic breccias and the nearness to a pure grey limestone would suggest that the rocks are from the upper part of the Karmutsen Formation.

5.4.3 Quatsino Formation

The Adam river is underlain by grey limestone. Outcrops are found by the rivers edge and on the northeast side of the river in roadcuts and outcrops, especially along the terrace edges. Bedding in the south part of property is gently east or north east, whereas nearer the pluton, the beds are steep and sub-parallel with the contact. Relic shells have been seen in the largely recrystallized limestones, suggesting a bioclastic precursor. There is no evidence to suggest that the contact with the underlying Karmutsen Formation is anything but conformable.

5.4.4 Parson Bay Formation

The skarns north of 250km marker have local siltstone components as well as black carbonaceous limestones. These two rock types are characteristic lithologies of the lower part of the Parson Bay Formation. They are probably conformable upon the Quatsino Formation, even thogh their only found in highly strained and metamorphosed edge of the Adam River Batholith. There is no obvious Parsons Bay found in the area under assesment.

Should they be present, they would, by virtue of their reducing nature (carbonaceous matter) be especially reactive with the oxidizing magnetite bearing granodiorite.

5.4.5 Jurassic Intrusives

The hilly area to the northeast is mainly underlain by quartz diorite of the the Adam River Batholith. Local composition varies from diorite to leuco-diorite and transitions are quite abrupt. One common lithology is a seriate feldspathic-phyric hornblende granodiorite. (See appendix A, B, C, and D for analytic details). There are several localities where leucocratic granodiorite veins cut melanocratic diorite hosts. Alteration and recrystallization as well as local development of high strain zones occur sub-parallel to the contacts. Endoskarns, or extremely altered zones are found along the contact zone.

The contact is not often seen, but in the road cuts near 250km the contact between exoskarn and a seriate textured granodiorite protrusion is exposed. The contact is irregular, with large numbers of basketball sized or somewhat larger concentrically zoned skarn fragments in the immediate vicinity. Locally they are part of the contact phase of the granodiorite. The difference in this irrregular, disperse contact is in sharp contrast to the planar and locally jagged contact of the Feldspar-hornblende porphyry a few tens of metres away.

5.4.6 Mineralization

Mineralization in the form of amygdalar fillings with quartz, epidote, bornite contents were noted in the 60's.

New mineralization is to be seen in newly opened road metal quarries and areas where erosion has bared the rock after complete logging has removed the cover. It is in alteration zones and veins.

5.5/ Detailed sampling results

Samples of materials thought to carry mineralized portion were collected. Malachite was used as a guide to selecting rocks. It was not a reliable guide in carbonate rocks. The results are listed in appendix A, along with a geological commentary, and their locations are shown on a series of maps (Fig 4, assay location, Fig 5, Cu in ppm, Fig 6, Ag in ppm, Fig 7. Au in ppb, and Fig. 8 Pd in ppb)

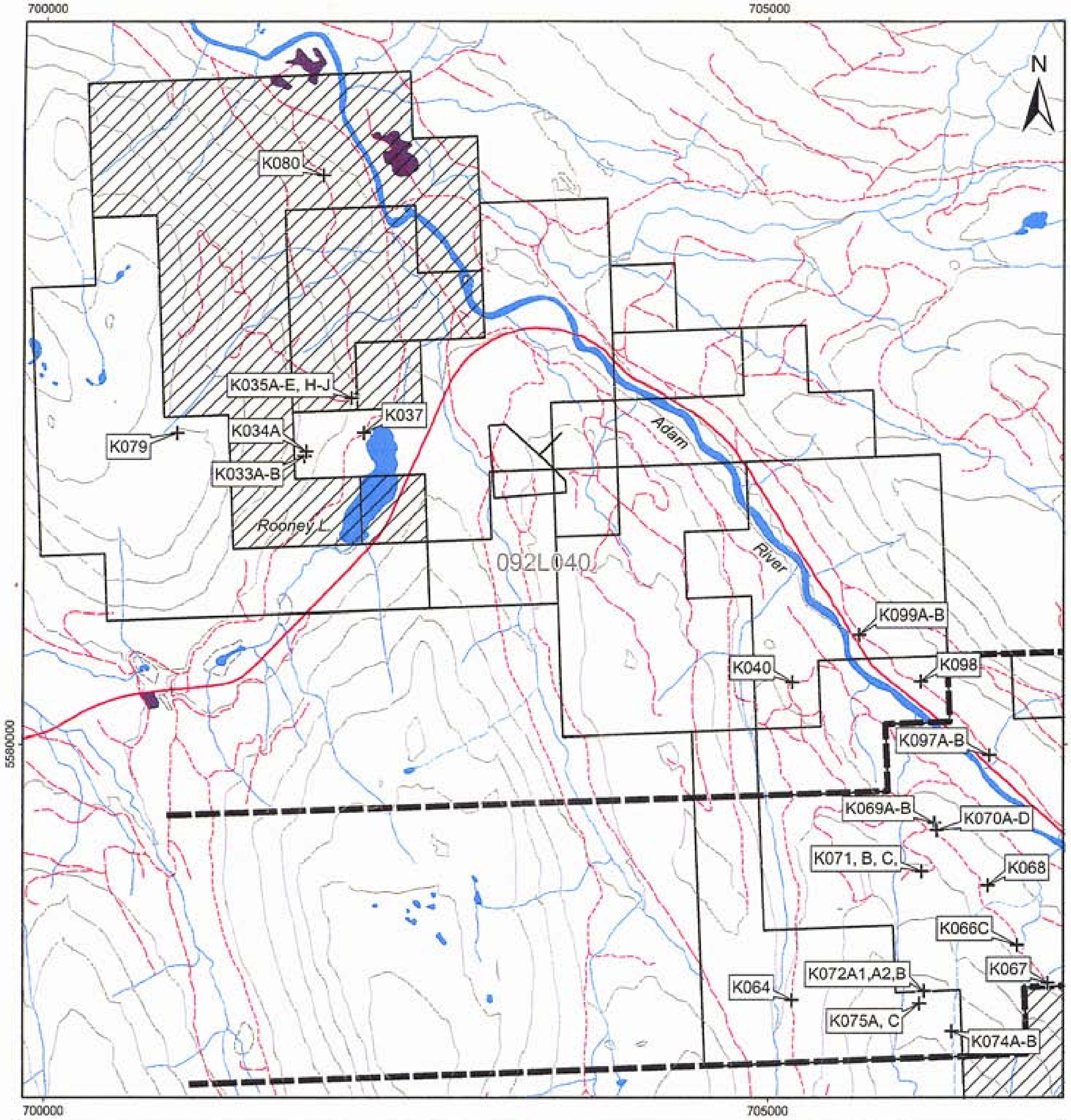
The best sample was:

K079 Elev:605m, UTME: 700923, UTMN: 5582154

4240 ppm Cu, 3.0 ppm Ag, 1169 ppb Au, 9 ppb Pt, 107 ppb Pd

Black basalt, w/ pink veins and local epidote blebs minor sulphides in vein

This locality is very exciting, because the area is newly exposed, and the alteration is relatively widespread. The elevated gold and to a lesser extent, palladium, is suggest that hydrothermal alteration is locally rich. It will be a primary target of prospecting 2006 summer.



Legend

- K040 + Station with sample number
- Mineral claim boundary
- Mineral claim in study
- Property zone boundary
- Extraction sites
- Road - paved
- Road - gravel 2 lane, unimproved
- Road - gravel 1 lane

Fig 4.

Kringle-Consolidated Claims North Zone Sample Stations

NAD 83 UTM zone 9

1 0.5 0 1 2

Kilometers

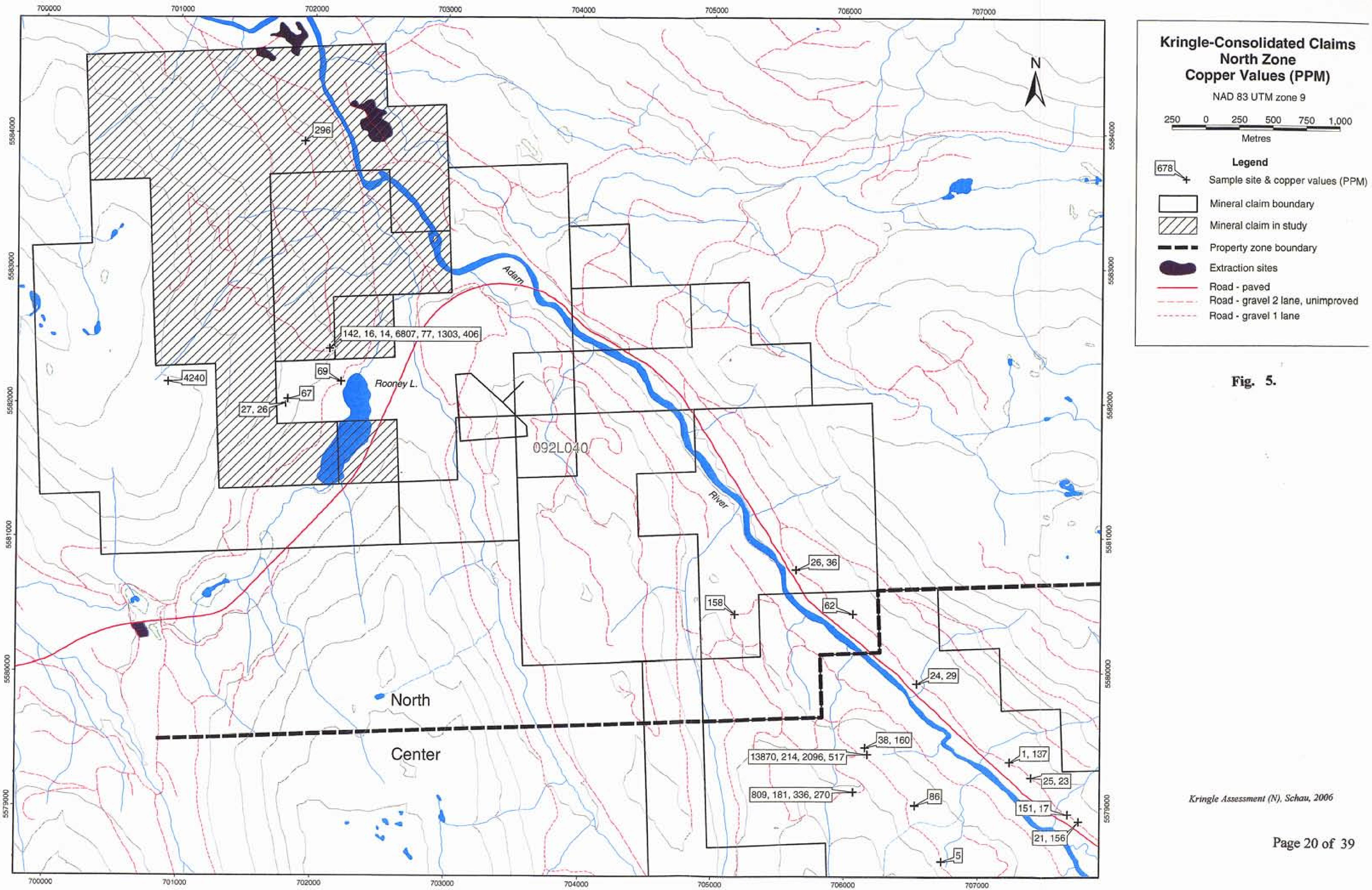

Kringle-Consolidated Claims
North Zone
Copper Values (PPM)
NAD 83 UTM zone 9
250 0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres
Legend
678
Sample site & copper values (PPM)
Mineral claim boundary
Mineral claim in study
Property zone boundary
Extraction sites
Road - paved
Road - gravel 2 lane, unimproved
Road - gravel 1 lane
N
700000
701000
702000
703000
704000
705000
706000
707000
5584000
5583000
5582000
5581000
5580000
5579000
296
142, 16, 14, 6807, 77, 1303, 406
69
Rooney L.
4240
67
27, 26
Adam
River
092L040
26, 36
158
62
24, 29
38, 160
13870, 214, 2096, 517
1, 137
25, 23
809, 181, 336, 270
86
151, 17
21, 156
5
North
Center

Fig. 5.

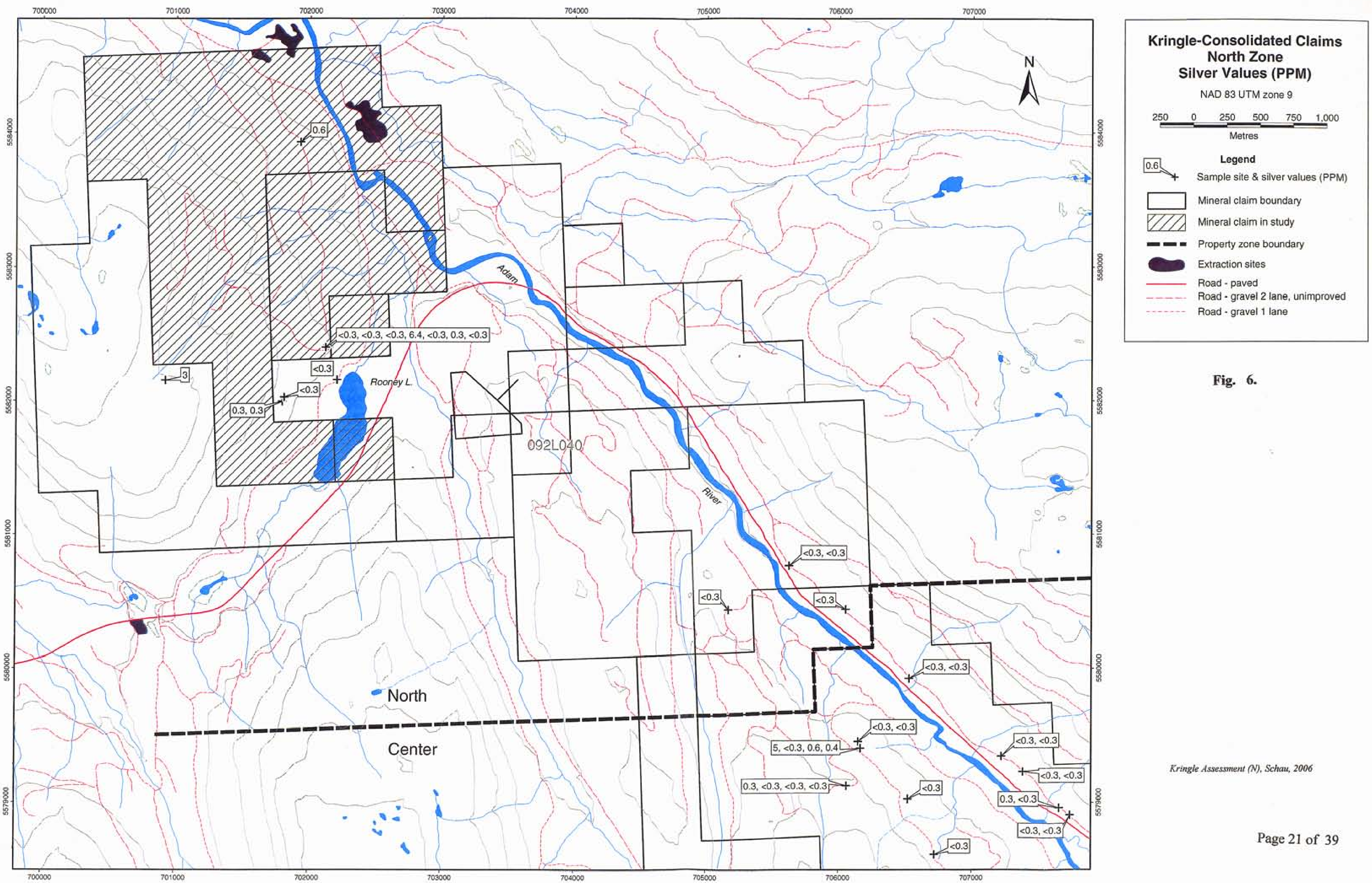
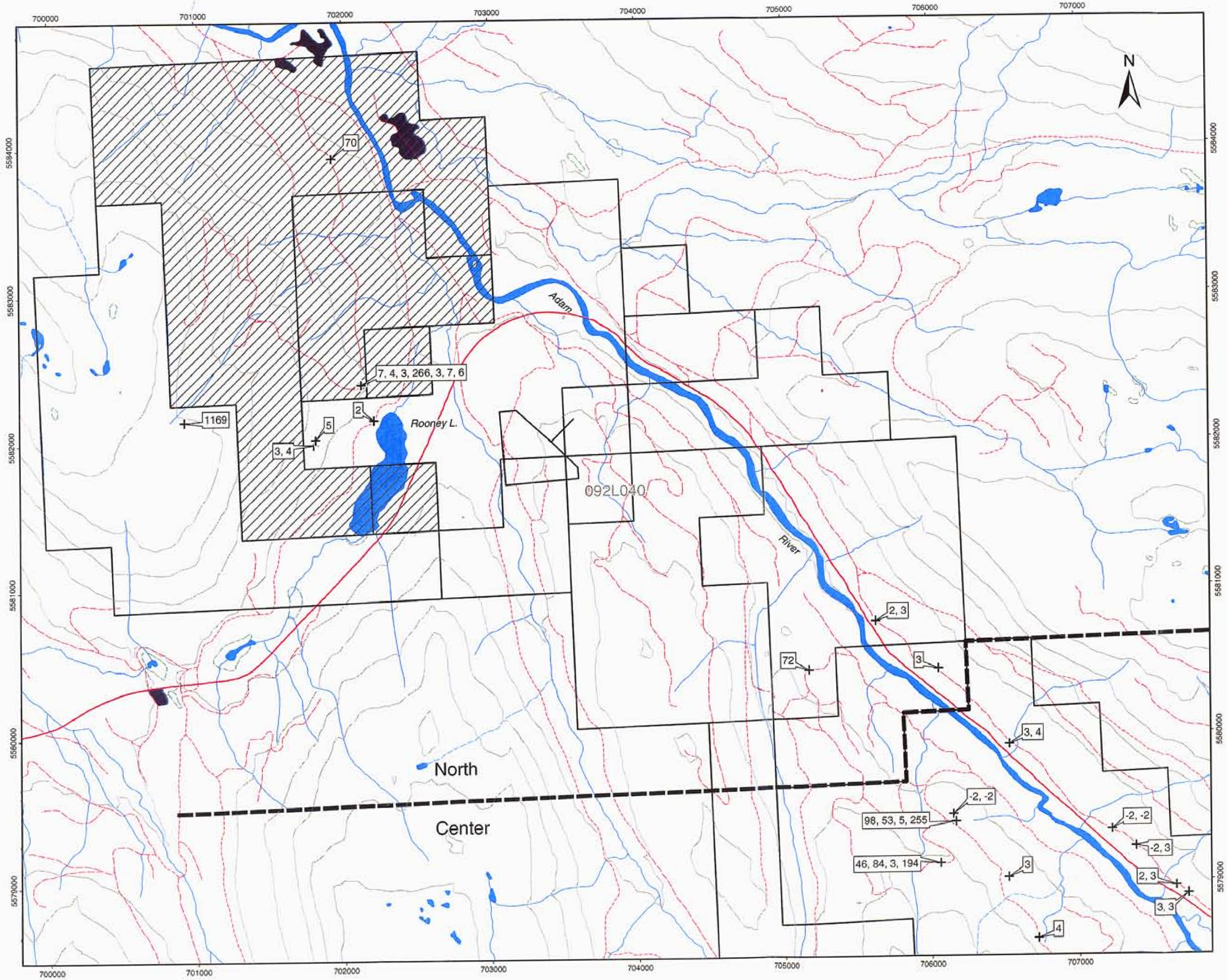

Kringle-Consolidated Claims
North Zone
Silver Values (PPM)
NAD 83 UTM zone 9
250 0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres
Legend
0.6
Sample site & silver values (PPM)
Mineral claim boundary
Mineral claim in study
Property zone boundary
Extraction sites
Road - paved
Road - gravel 2 lane, unimproved
Road - gravel 1 lane
N
Adam
River
Rooney L.
092L040
North
Center
0.6
<0.3, <0.3, <0.3, 6.4, <0.3, 0.3, <0.3
<0.3
<0.3
0.3, 0.3
3
<0.3, <0.3
<0.3
<0.3
<0.3, <0.3
<0.3, <0.3
5, <0.3, 0.6, 0.4
0.3, <0.3, <0.3, <0.3
<0.3
<0.3, <0.3
<0.3, <0.3
0.3, <0.3
<0.3, <0.3
<0.3
700000
701000
702000
703000
704000
705000
706000
707000
5584000
5583000
5582000
5581000
5580000
5579000

Fig. 6.



Kringle-Consolidated Claims
North Zone
Gold Values (PPB)
NAD 83 UTM zone 9
250 0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres
Legend
244
Sample site & gold values (PPB)
Mineral claim boundary
Mineral claim in study
Property zone boundary
Extraction sites
Road - paved
Road - gravel 2 lane, unimproved
Road - gravel 1 lane
N
Adam
River
Rooney L.
092L040
North
Center
70
7, 4, 3, 266, 3, 7, 6
1169
2
5
3, 4
2, 3
72
3
3, 4
-2, -2
98, 53, 5, 255
46, 84, 3, 194
-2, -2
-2, 3
3
2, 3
3, 3
4
700000
701000
702000
703000
704000
705000
706000
707000
5584000
5583000
5582000
5581000
5580000
5579000

Fig. 7.

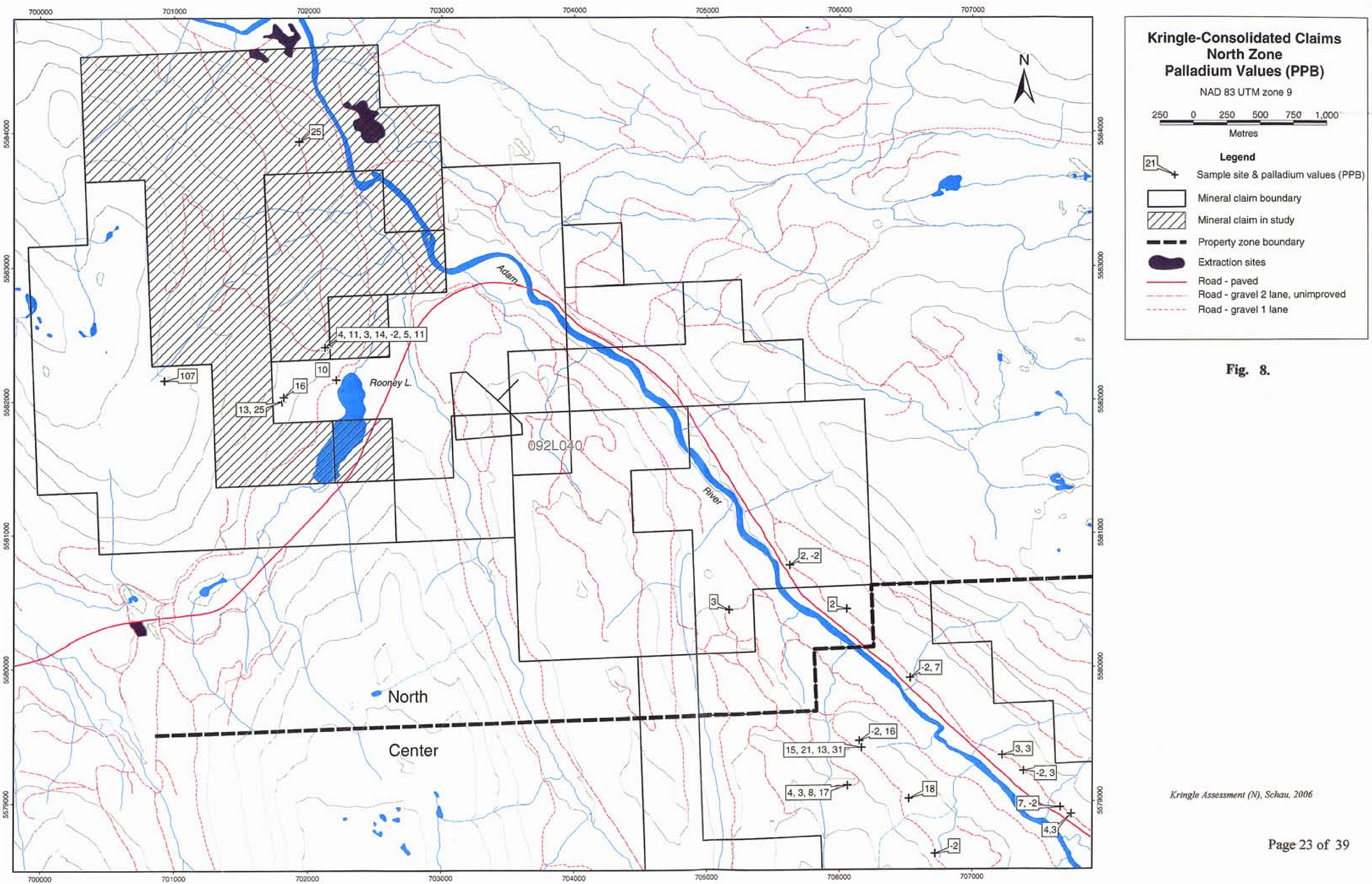


Fig. 8.

Kringle Assessment (N), Schau, 2006

Another locality centered in a quarry, worthy of closer attention;

K035E ELEV:323m, UTME:702123, UTMN: 5582398
6807 ppm Cu, 6.4 ppm Ag, 266 ppb Au, 6 ppb Pt, 14 ppb Pd
Malachite stained blue qz vein in massive Karmutsen basalt

The elevated gold is a relatively new observation in this area.

Visits were also made to the Puff Quarry and the Kringle outcrops on the highway, where new mineralized areas were located.

From Puff Quarry (see figure 9 for accurate location)

	Cu	Ag	Au	Pt	Pd
	ppm	ppm	-	ppb	-
PU-1 from shear zone	5149	2.7	68	2	33
PU-2 -do-	46540+	29.7	84	8	83
Pu-4 -do-	22720+	12.9	18	7	48
PU-5 -do-	426	<.3	148	2	30
noname 1 -do-	29020+	17.3	103	10	83

k-sol varies from <.01 to .05
+ rock reanalysed by assay for copper method by ACME.

Inspection shows that the high tenors of sulphide are accompanied by relatively high silver and are somewhat elevated in gold and to a smaller degree in palladium.

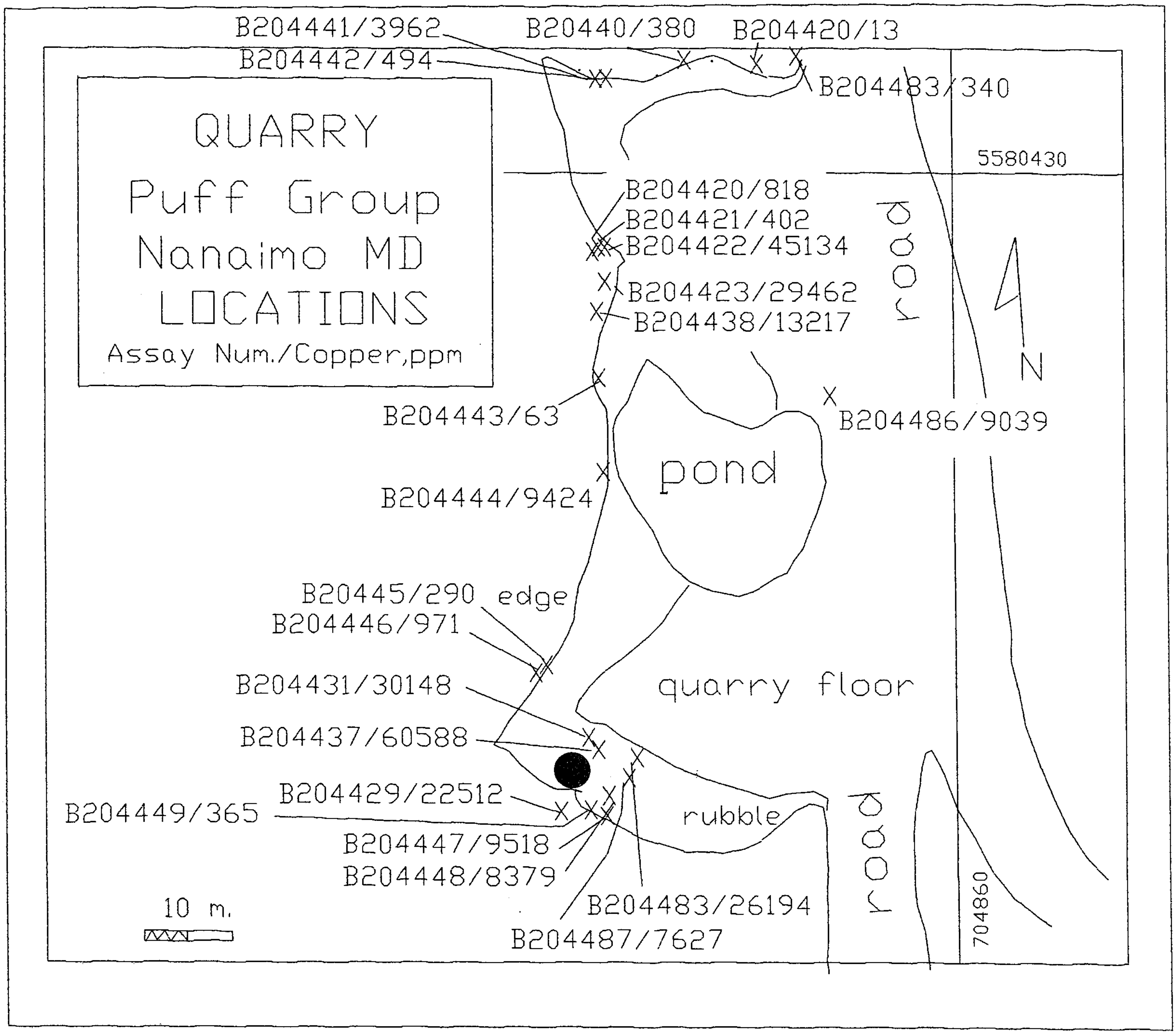
From Kringle highway cut, (see figure 10 for accurate location)

KR-A-1 felsic dyke	206	.5	2	2	6
KR-A-2 -do-	141	.4	95	2	6
KR-A-3 -do-	188	.4	25	3	2
KR-B-1 mainly carbonate host	26	<.3	93	3	<2
KR-B-2 mainly carbonate host	29	<.3	25	<2	6
KR-C-1 same felsic dyke	255	<.3	23	<2	4
noname 2 -do-	603	.3	61	8	24

k-sol varies from <.01 to .03

These samples were from an early felsic dyke emplaced in the carbonate, and was locally stained with malachite, raising hopes that it might be strongly mineralized. The gold somewhat elevated, but the results indicate that not all early felsic dykes are mineralized.

Figure 8, Detail map of quarry showing locations of assays and associated copper values.



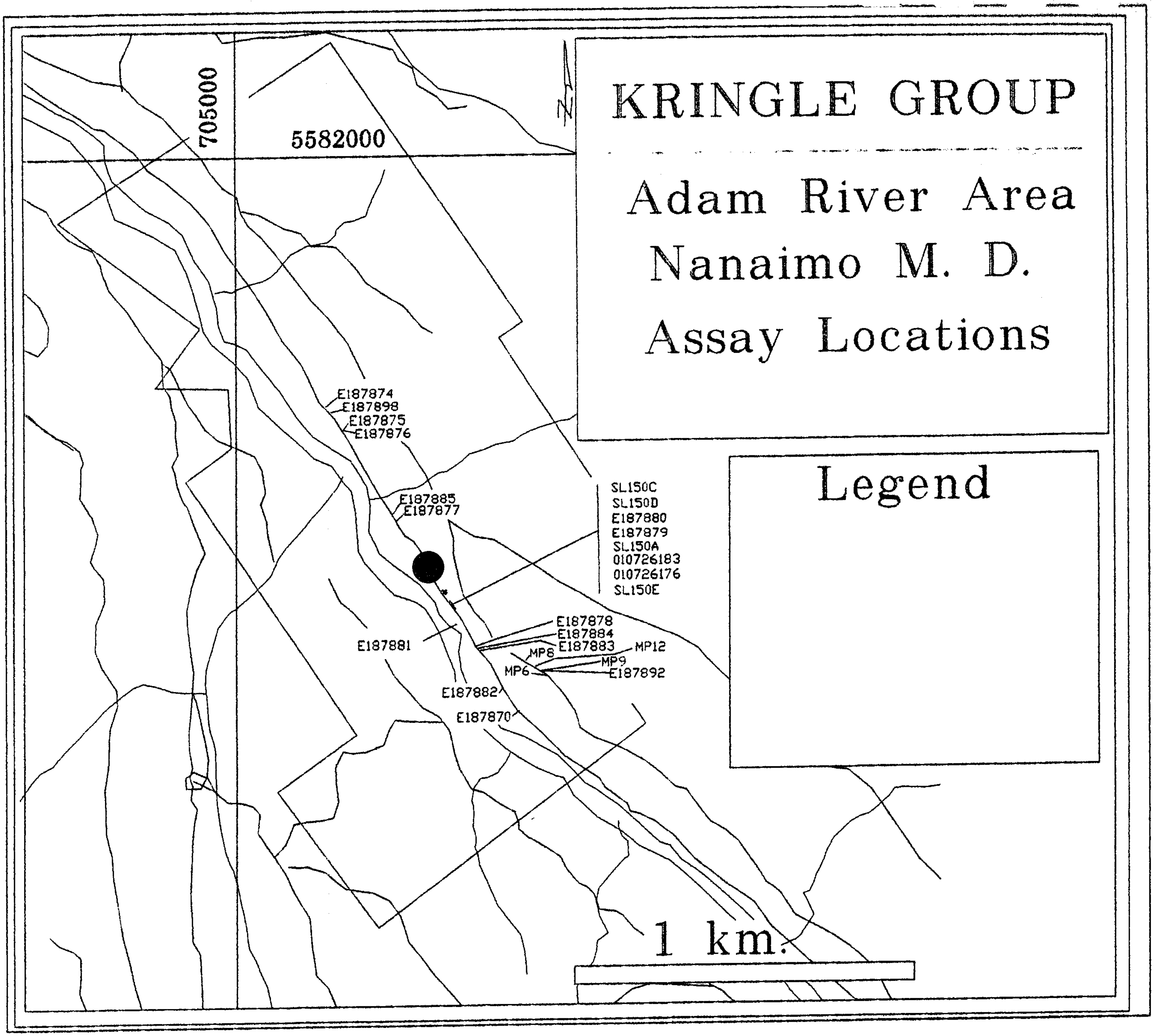


Fig 6. Detail map showing locations of Assays

5.6/ Petrophysical results

Magnetic susceptibility measures the response to a magnetic field and is thus a useful tool to help interpret aeromagnetic tools. Raw data is listed in Appendix B. The magnetic susceptibility of many basalt samples is about ten times those usually encountered for basalt. The elevated magnetite content may in part explain the regional aeromagnetic anomaly over the Karmutsen basalts in question. Many, though not all mineralized veins, have a lower magnetic susceptibility than the country rock.

The Karmutsen has been known to contain elevated iron for a long time (Sangster, 1969 and references therein). The question as to whether the magnetite is a magmatic or post-depositional one requires much further work. Either hypothesis has interesting consequences.

5.7 / Interpretation and conclusion

The magnetic basalts are apparently more iron rich than normal tholeiite basalts (based mainly on their high magnetic susceptibility, and on a single analysis of a gabbro). No magnetite is noted in amygdales.

Whether the basalts are intrinsically iron rich in this part of the section, or the magnetite is part of a regional metasomatic event, the enhanced iron content has exploration consequences.

The upper Karmutsen may be exceedingly well differentiated along a tholeiitic trend. Hence this iron (and associated Ti, V and Mn) enrichment should have regional and stratigraphic expression. Currently, very few systematic lithochemical studies have been conducted on the stratigraphy of the Karmutsen Formation. It is not known whether the Karmutsen Formation is chemically zoned, through time and space.

Alternately, if the magnetite is metasomatic, then the possibility of iron oxide-copper deposits should be considered. Since a large area is underlain by rocks with silicate and sulphide filled amygdales and veins, as well as containing enhanced magnetite in the groundmass the conclusion that large scale metasomatism of some type is known to have occurred.

Currently, both models are being investigated. The hypothetical Adam River Batholith granodiorite "sill" which may possibly have overlain the area west of the river, may have been an important factor in the localization of the fluids. Detailed petrology may establish that the rocks nearest the "overlying" sill were inundated with hotter fluids than those deeper and further away from the heated body. Many new observations before these speculations can be put on a factual basis.

5.8 Conclusions

The Kringle-Consolidated (northern portion) Claims are located over the contact between the Adam River Batholith and the upper Karmutsen. Complex mineralized areas have previously been found in claim area, and in adjacent land, noew also part of the Kringle_consolidated claims. Replacement deposits of copper sulphides in and below limestone lenses in the upper Karmutsen, as well as in shear zones affecting the basaltic pile such as at the Puff Quarry. Alteration in the adjacent pluton seems to be of both propylitic and potassic types but have not returned interesting minerals. The best value this campaign was from an altered basalt which returned a bit over a gram of gold.

Sulphide accumulations of interest include bornite bearing sulphide veins and replacement masses, molybdenite bearing garnet veins, pyritic veins and disseminations in granodiorites and dykes, and pyrrhotite layers in reaction skarns. Only their presence has been documented, estimates of volumes and grades require much more work.

This is a grass roots project and the extent of the postulated hydrothermal system is still being explored. Hence estimates of volumes and concentrations require defining by geophysical and other methods. There is a possibility that adjacent new showings and already located Minfile locations in the country rock are also part of a single large mineralizing system, in which case, this region may become a significant prospect.

Speculation about structural position of the claim group will have to be more clearly stated and predictions tested with more work.

6.0 FUTURE WORK

Future work should focus on establishing the areal extent of the various types of shear zones and skarn bodies and their enclosed mineralization. Not only should metals be considered as a principal asset, but it may also be that industrial minerals are present in sufficient amounts to be exploited.

To find the extent the magnetic phases (magnetite, pyrrhotite) of the ore skarn a magnetic survey is clearly indicated. To find the extent of conductive portions (sulphide concentrations) of the ore skarn one of several types of survey can be contemplated; the size of the exploration commitment would seem to dictate the method. Both these surveys can be done off the same grid, which should include at least 250 m. on either side of the contact as currently located.

Interpretations of the surveys will be fraught with errors. The presence of the many roads with their infill of materials trucked in from unknown sources will pose a problem. The Adam River valley with the deep (glacio)- fluvial fill will shield anomalies located along the fault traces in the valley bottom. Nevertheless if enough surface anomalies along the valley sides are successfully tested, then deeper exploration will be easier to justify.

A possible exploration scenario is given on the following page. Many others can be proposed, the main determinant is the amount of money available for further work. What is certain is that this program will need funding from a partner, or someone taking an option on the property.

A POSSIBLE EXPLORATION SCENARIO

1/ A program which could rapidly fulfill the needs outlined above, is to run a small helicopter survey (about 15 km by 6 km) measuring the magnetic and electromagnetic parameters simultaneously. This would focus the search.

ESTIMATED COST ; $100,000 (recent, but unofficial quote, subject to usual limitations)

2/ After the airborne survey, a more accurate GPS survey of the newly located (see above) near- surface geophysical targets would be appropriate. (Using a BeepMat to help locate thinly covered magnetic and/or sulphide mineralization could also be useful).

ESTIMATED COST: $25,000

3/ Petrographic analysis and detailed mapping of rock types near the contact area can establish the locations of hydrothermal ore bearing channels and the nature of the mineralizing fluids, and, possibly, estimate their extent.

More litho-geochemistry and systematic assaying of new and old showings on the property will help decide as to which type of mineralizing fluid the pluton might have generated.

Both methods will result in finding vectors towards ore targets. And the results will also help in establishing the extent of industrial minerals such as wollastonite, magnetite, or garnet.

ESTIMATED COST: $25,000

At the end of this phase of the scenario, several target regions, of coincident geological and geophysical anomalies, will probably have been established. At this point there should be enough information to decide on the feasibility and design of a drill campaign.

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8.0 AUTHOUR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I have been a rock hound, prospector and geologist for over 40 years. My mineral exploration experience has been with Shell, Texas Gulf Sulfur, Kennco, Geophoto, Cogema and, several mining juniors. I have worked 10 years in southern BC and spent 23 years with the GSC as a field officer focused on mapping in northeastern Arctic Canada. For the last 11 years I have prospected and explored for PGEs in Nunavut, Nunavik and BC.

I reside at 1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay, BC, V8M 1A4

I am currently a BC Free Miner, # 142134, paid up until September 9, 2006.

During 2000 and 2001, I received Prospector's Assistance Program (PAP) grants to prospect on Vancouver Island. In 2002 I received YMIP grant to prospect in the Yukon.

My formal education is that of a geologist, I graduated with an honours BSc in 1964 and PhD in Geology in 1969, both, from UBC.

I am a P.Geol. licensed (L895) in Nunavut and NT, and a P.Geo. (25977) in BC and Ontario (1047).

I am sole owner of the claims in question.

9.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Wages:			
prospecting, July 22, 2006 ½ day			
sampling and prospecting, October, 20, 24, 28, 2006 (2 1/2 days)			
Mikkel Schau, geologist			
3 day x 450		1350	
Alec Tebbutt, contract helper(AT)October, 20,24, 28, 2006 (3 days)			
2 1/2 days at 250		625	
TOTAL Wages			*$1975*
Food and Accommodation:			
6 persondays, @$75. Total Food and accommodation			*$ 450*
Transportation:			
From Brentwood Bay to claims, and local transportation			
2 return trips, (+ 4 trips not charged for)			
2550@.38/km+ Mill Bay ferry trip			
Shared costs w/ other project, $1029,			
Only billed for local travel		113.10	
Analyses:			
20 prepare rocks	@4.50	90.00	
20 Geo4 (ICP-ES of AR dissolved elements +			
PGE (Pt, Pd, Au) FA with ICP-ES finish			
	@ 17.0	340.00	
Copper Assays	3@10.50	31.50	
Freight		30.00	
GST		34.40	
TOTAL:			*$525.90*
Petrophysics:			
6 stations of Magnetic susceptibility measurements			
6@$6/station /inc GST			*$ 36.00*
Report preparation			*$400*
Total project cost			**$3,500.00**

10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 **Appendix A Rock Descriptions of analysed samples, with Cu, Ag, Au, Pt, and Pd tabulated**

STATION kind, type,	UTME	UTMN	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
all in zone 9, NAD 83							
From new claims:							
K033A 346	**701799**	**5581994**	**27**	**.3**	**3**	**8**	**13**
Karmutsen basalt, massive, thick tabular units, dip 290/20 K-sol = .03							
K033B 346	**701799**	**5581994**	**26**	**.3**	**4**	**8**	**23**
as above k-sol = .03							
K034A 340	**701813**	**5582027#**	**67**	**<.3**	**5**	**6**	**16**
Karmutsen Basalt, massive, minor chlorite amygdules, structurally above 33, local epid, calcite, qz on joint/veins k-sol = .07							
K079 605	**700923**	**5582154**	**4240**	**3.0**	**1169**	**9**	**107**
black basalt, w/ pink veins and local epidote blebs. minor sulphides in vein k-sol = .02							
K037 255	**702208**	**5582157**	**69**	**<.3**	**2**	**5**	**10**
Karmutsen basalt, massive, rusty zones k-sol = .04							
K035A 323	**702123**	**5582398#**	**142**	**<3**	**7**	**3**	**4**
quarry in Karmutsen, epidote fault breccia							

k-sol = .02

	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb

K035C 323 702123 5582398 16 <.3 4 6 11
as above,
fault, 020/80, w/ calcite
k-sol = .02

K035D 323 702123 5582398 14 <.3 3 5 3
as above,
shear zone w/ qz
ksol = <.01

K035E 323 702123 5582398 6807 6.4 266 6 14
as above, malachite stained
blue qz vein in
massive Karmutsen basalt
ksol = .08

K035H 323 702123 5582398 77 <.3 3 5 <2
as above, but cross vein at
300/65, across 020/85
epidote cored qz vein
k-sol = <.01

K035I 323 702123 5582398 1303 .3 7 5 5
as above, calcite and qz
with malachite stain in vein
along a fault in 001/vert,
sl 05 to N,
k-sol = .02

K035J 323 702123 5582398 406 <.3 6 9 11
as above,
cross vein at 090/70,
k-sol = .03

K080 237 701929 5583930 296 .6 70 7 25
epidosite vein (315/vert)
and shear zone in feldspar
porphyry basalt
k-sol = .06

From Puff Quarry (see figure 9 for accurate location)

PU-1	**from shear zone**	**5149**	**2.7**	**68**	**2**	**33**
PU-2	**-do-**	**46540+**	**29.7**	**84**	**8**	**83**
Pu-4	**-do-**	**22720+**	**12.9**	**18**	**7**	**48**
PU-5	**-do-**	**426**	**<.3**	**148**	**2**	**30**
noname 1	**-do-**	**29020+**	**17.3**	**103**	**10**	**83**

k-sol varies from <.01 to .05

+ rock reanalysed by assay for copper method by ACME.

From Kringle highway cut, (see figure 10 for accurate location)

KR-A-1	**felsic dyke**	**206**	**.5**	**2**	**2**	**6**
KR-A-2	**-do-**	**141**	**.4**	**95**	**2**	**6**
KR-A-3	**-do-**	**188**	**.4**	**25**	**3**	**2**
KR-B-1	**mainly carbonate host**	**26**	**<.3**	**93**	**3**	**<2**
KR-B-2	**mainly carbonate host**	**29**	**<.3**	**25**	**<2**	**6**
KR-C-1	**same felsic dyke**	**255**	**<.3**	**23**	**<2**	**4**
noname 2	**-do-**	**603**	**.3**	**61**	**8**	**24**

k-sol varies from <.01 to .03

10.2 Appendix B, Petrophysics

10.2.1 Magnetic Susceptibilities of selected rocks and outcrops

Introduction

The magnetic susceptibility of a rock is a volume percent average of the magnetic susceptibility of its constituent minerals. The magnetic susceptibility of a mineral is a measure of how it responds to a magnetic field. The common rock-forming minerals are generally not particularly responsive. Minerals such as quartz and feldspar show dia-magnetic magnetism with negligible, negative, magnetic susceptibilities that do not contribute appreciably to the rock magnetism. Para-magnetic minerals such as olivine, pyroxene, amphibole, biotite and garnet, with weak, positive magnetic susceptibilities contribute a minor amount to rock magnetism. Finally, ferri-magnetic minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite show moderate to high complex magnetic susceptibilities and contribute largely to the overall rock magnetism.
Consequently, magnetic susceptibility can be regarded as a crude measure of the volume of magnetite, and in special, usually self-evident, cases, pyrrhotite, in the rock.

Instrumentation:

All measurements were performed using a KT-9 magnetic susceptibility meter (manufactured by Exploranium Radiation Detection Systems). This instrument is capable of measuring magnetic susceptibilities in the range 0.01 x 10^3 to 999 x 10^3 (dimensionless SI units), which is adequate for all situations except those involving massive magnetite layers or masses. The unit was operated in "pin" mode to minimize errors introduced due to surface irregularities (Exploranium Radiation Detection Systems, KT-9 User's Guide).

Magnetic Susceptibility of sampled locations

A selection of 6 sites are presented below showing the variations in magnetic susceptibility. There can be little doubt that most of the basalt is magnetic. The sample stations are labeled as in Appendix A. The locations are given there. The values are in SI.

6 localities
16 sites in the quarry to give a good indication of the heterogeneity of a basalt
(ranging from 110 to 1.01)
Locations are given in appendix A.

K033	massive basalt	53.8	57.8	55.5	55.5	53.8	57.8
K034	masive basalt	33.3	38.1	37.1	37.1	38.1	33.3

Quarry

-K035 at sample A	1.81	16.7	3.22	3.22	4.11	16.7	1.81	2.38
at sample B	78.1	110	99.8	99.8	110	78.1	108	85.7
at 1,	60.4	76	67.1	76	60.4	67.1		
at 2,	6.27	47.6	36	47.6	36	29.1	6.27	39.3
at 2, base	1.76	4.5	2.12	1.76	2.12	4.5		
at sample C	21.1	24.8	23.7	23.7	24.8	21.1		
at sample D,	43	47.6	44.3	47.6	43	44.3		
at E, 1m L	26.9	49.8	38.8	26.9	30.3	49.8	38.8	44.5
-K035								
on F, brown dyke	64.1	85.4	64.9	64.1	85.4	64.9		
just L of dyke	43.2	46.8	46.4	43.2	46.4	46.8		
just R of dyke	31.4	36.7	36.1	36.7	31.4	36.1		
at G, black	35.4	39.8	35.6	35.6	39.8	35.4		
at H, vein	2.24	3.33	2.44	2.44	3.33	2.24		
just R of I	17.1	25.7	24.8	24.8	17.1	25.7		
just L of I	2.19	2.75	2.37	2.75	2.37	2.19		
just L of I	19.5	25.8	24.2	19.5	24.2	25.8		
K037 at sample	38.7	82.2	60	75.3	38.7	82.2	60	49.1
K079 outcrop w/ alteration	59	72.2	67	59	72.2	67		

10.3 Appendix C Certificates of Analyses

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A600074 Page 1

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
G-1	<1	<1	7	49	<.3	4	5	582	2.01	<2	8	<2	4	64	<.5	3	<3	40	.59	.078	8	7	.62	224	.14	4	1.03	.07	.48	2	<2	<2	3
004	9	202	5	45	<.3	2	8	576	2.85	4	<8	<2	5	34	<.5	3	<3	67	.62	.037	10	6	.80	168	.18	<3	1.65	.17	.55	3	4	<2	3
006A	2	264	10	88	<.3	79	29	256	6.47	8	8	<2	<2	143	.9	<3	<3	312	.88	.083	2	161	2.70	269	.20	<3	3.67	.13	.03	<2	4	7	22
006A2	5	357	3	101	<.3	85	41	509	8.93	13	<8	<2	<2	17	1.4	<3	5	322	.60	.086	3	206	3.12	55	.26	<3	3.68	.03	.03	<2	4	6	22
006B	1	81	<3	84	<.3	71	37	519	3.80	97	<8	<2	<2	40	.7	<3	<3	144	3.17	.055	2	80	1.43	49	.12	5	4.44	.02	.04	<2	7	3	16
006C	7	721	8	59	.5	68	37	389	7.94	49	<8	<2	<2	81	.9	<3	3	116	1.54	.064	2	53	1.17	126	.22	<3	3.42	.24	.04	<2	6	6	24
006D	<1	79	5	26	<.3	43	20	183	1.96	29	<8	<2	<2	64	<.5	<3	<3	75	1.54	.077	3	41	.63	112	.20	<3	2.21	.28	.05	<2	4	4	22
007A	1	471	9	45	.3	21	17	4048	3.76	11	<8	<2	<2	29	.8	4	<3	81	1.02	.030	3	16	.81	54	.10	7	1.81	.07	.03	<2	9	4	118
007B	1	398	4	54	<.3	18	18	592	4.17	<2	<8	<2	<2	21	<.5	<3	<3	95	1.86	.074	4	13	.98	25	.11	<3	1.95	.21	.05	2	20	5	15
RE 007B	<1	402	6	55	<.3	17	18	597	4.23	3	<8	<2	<2	21	<.5	<3	<3	97	1.88	.076	4	13	.99	26	.12	3	1.99	.21	.05	2	19	3	16
007C	<1	93	5	18	<.3	5	7	4668	1.82	<2	<8	<2	<2	271	.7	<3	<3	20	20.44	.001	<1	2	.39	11	.01	<3	.61	.01	.01	<2	4	2	3
007E	<1	146	<3	36	<.3	10	9	342	2.05	7	<8	<2	<2	62	<.5	<3	<3	114	5.22	.032	2	8	.35	18	.22	7	4.41	.08	.06	<2	7	5	31
007F	<1	318	8	36	<.3	11	11	285	2.94	2	<8	<2	<2	255	<.5	3	<3	176	2.48	.079	5	5	.50	166	.24	3	2.87	.32	.03	<2	7	2	25
008	<1	589	10	38	2.2	51	36	603	4.68	100	<8	<2	<2	143	.6	4	<3	293	5.54	.077	2	64	1.51	733	.32	3	2.87	.09	.42	<2	6	5	23
009F	<1	165	13	75	<.3	46	28	973	5.74	11	<8	<2	<2	72	.7	5	<3	202	4.09	.054	4	20	2.19	16	.27	<3	4.63	<.01	.01	<2	8	5	13
010A	1	15	10	17	<.3	1	2	1005	1.00	18	<8	<2	6	6	<.5	<3	<3	6	.12	.016	17	1	.03	67	.01	<3	.55	.01	.09	<2	5	<2	4
010B	<1	16	6	23	<.3	2	2	489	.80	4	<8	<2	6	7	<.5	<3	<3	10	.22	.008	7	3	.11	52	.01	<3	.51	.04	.12	<2	3	5	5
011A	<1	12	12	14	<.3	3	3	704	.92	6	<8	<2	6	18	<.5	<3	<3	15	1.70	.014	17	4	.17	119	.01	4	.90	.01	.11	2	4	3	2
011B	<1	22	4	9	<.3	<1	1	329	.69	<2	<8	<2	6	6	<.5	<3	<3	4	.23	.009	10	3	.09	29	.01	<3	.39	.04	.08	<2	4	<2	2
012	<1	10	4	11	.3	<1	1	433	.83	<2	<8	<2	6	9	<.5	<3	<3	4	.15	.007	10	5	.11	29	.03	<3	.44	.04	.09	<2	2	<2	2
014	<1	38	4	26	<.3	1	1	312	.92	3	<8	<2	6	5	<.5	<3	<3	4	.08	.006	9	4	.13	30	.04	<3	.50	.03	.08	<2	<2	3	2
016	<1	<1	6	19	<.3	1	1	415	.81	12	<8	<2	6	6	<.5	<3	<3	5	.73	.013	12	4	.02	88	<.01	<3	.31	.04	.13	<2	<2	2	3
017	<1	<1	3	26	<.3	<1	2	594	1.38	<2	<8	<2	7	4	<.5	<3	<3	3	.07	.013	13	4	.15	38	<.01	<3	.68	.03	.16	<2	<2	5	<2
018B	<1	8	11	82	<.3	<1	1	219	.65	<2	<8	<2	6	4	.7	<3	<3	2	.07	.011	13	2	.07	45	<.01	<3	.38	.03	.11	<2	2	3	<2
021A	2	2	<3	17	<.3	2	2	920	.91	<2	<8	<2	5	9	<.5	<3	<3	6	.27	.014	17	3	.10	23	<.01	<3	.70	.03	.08	<2	2	<2	<2
021B	<1	<1	5	28	<.3	1	1	852	1.23	2	<8	<2	5	10	<.5	<3	<3	11	.12	.010	12	4	.23	67	.08	<3	.74	.05	.23	<2	<2	5	2
024	<1	7	13	44	<.3	1	1	427	.46	<2	<8	<2	4	90	.6	<3	<3	2	1.87	.008	6	1	.05	35	<.01	<3	2.71	.01	.12	<2	<2	3	3
035A	<1	142	4	26	<.3	30	10	238	2.09	7	<8	<2	<2	29	<.5	<3	<3	89	.87	.010	1	59	.64	6	.17	<3	1.45	<.01	.02	<2	7	3	4
035C	<1	16	3	32	<.3	39	18	544	3.48	4	<8	<2	<2	163	.6	3	<3	117	8.23	.029	2	75	1.42	4	.21	<3	2.02	.07	.02	2	4	6	11
035D	<1	14	6	19	<.3	27	10	232	1.48	3	<8	<2	<2	40	<.5	3	<3	63	1.39	.034	2	34	.71	2	.31	<3	1.33	<.01	<.01	<2	3	5	3
035E	<1	6807	8	35	6.4	34	14	245	3.47	3	<8	<2	<2	67	<.5	<3	<3	162	1.77	.053	5	53	.89	15	.27	3	2.84	.34	.08	2	266	6	14
035H	<1	77	<3	12	<.3	11	7	488	1.20	<2	<8	<2	<2	140	<.5	<3	<3	37	10.10	.006	<1	21	.47	1	.07	<3	.71	<.01	<.01	<2	3	5	<2
035I	<1	1303	4	54	.3	41	21	504	4.14	6	<8	<2	<2	97	.7	<3	<3	111	2.89	.046	3	50	1.91	7	.22	<3	2.99	.15	.02	2	7	5	5
035J	1	406	8	37	<.3	41	16	279	3.52	4	<8	<2	<2	61	<.5	<3	<3	155	1.84	.056	5	57	1.07	10	.23	<3	3.02	.34	.03	<2	6	9	11
037	<1	69	15	53	<.3	51	26	459	4.65	2	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	<3	99	.71	.038	2	25	2.11	6	.28	3	1.89	.04	.04	<2	2	5	10
STANDARD DS6/FA-10R	11	119	30	142	.4	24	11	686	2.76	21	<8	<2	3	39	5.8	4	5	54	.83	.076	14	163	.55	163	.08	18	1.84	.07	.15	3	482	476	472

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JAN 3 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan. 17/06

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
G-1	<1	2	<3	44	<.3	4	4	579	2.03	<2	<8	<2	3	64	.5	<3	<3	40	.55	.080	7	6	.62	239	.13	<3	1.04	.08	.50	3	<2	2	<2
040	1	158	10	108	<.3	16	104	529	14.70	230	<8	<2	<2	46	.9	<3	<3	139	.28	.060	3	2	1.36	13	.15	<3	1.76	.03	.02	<2	73	<2	3
066C	<1	5	<3	4	<.3	4	3	637	.55	8	<8	<2	<2	669	<.5	<3	<3	4	32.84	.007	<1	2	.14	3	<.01	<3	.34	.01	<.01	<2	4	<2	<2
068	1	86	<3	33	<.3	106	23	328	3.61	<2	<8	<2	<2	203	.7	<3	<3	82	2.22	.037	2	31	1.91	27	.13	<3	4.39	.36	.03	4	3	19	18
069A	1	38	<3	50	<.3	3	15	760	4.20	4	<8	<2	<2	76	<.5	<3	<3	127	1.44	.063	5	5	1.27	27	.17	<3	2.41	.20	.06	<2	<2	<2	<2
069B	<1	160	<3	38	<.3	99	23	412	3.20	5	<8	<2	<2	265	.5	<3	<3	81	1.14	.034	<1	138	2.78	35	.20	<3	3.50	.18	.02	3	<2	14	16
070B	<1	214	<3	8	<.3	23	5	103	.87	<2	<8	<2	<2	138	<.5	<3	<3	41	3.35	.031	1	49	.36	10	.24	<3	4.27	.72	.02	<2	53	15	21
070C	1	2096	<3	41	.6	55	14	262	1.80	3	<8	<2	<2	26	<.5	3	<3	49	1.83	.014	<1	70	1.78	2	.16	<3	2.16	.03	.02	3	5	6	13
071C	<1	336	<3	30	<.3	41	13	351	1.84	<2	<8	<2	<2	56	.5	<3	<3	65	2.86	.047	2	94	1.08	4	.18	<3	3.86	.06	.11	2	3	6	8
074B	<1	2212	3	9	.7	9	4	145	1.05	5	<8	<2	<2	51	<.5	<3	<3	54	1.00	.008	<1	15	.21	33	.22	<3	.78	.02	.05	2	18	2	4
075C	1	3669	3	39	<.3	49	27	674	5.82	8	<8	<2	<2	32	<.5	3	<3	139	.89	.044	2	73	1.73	5	.32	<3	1.76	.03	.01	2	20	2	20
088	3	15	5	19	<.3	1	1	491	.79	<2	<8	<2	6	5	<.5	<3	<3	5	.10	.006	14	5	.08	38	.02	<3	.34	.03	.11	2	<2	<2	<2
088B	210	19	<3	10	<.3	<1	1	261	.55	<2	<8	<2	7	3	<.5	<3	<3	2	.05	.006	8	5	.01	28	<.01	<3	.21	.04	.09	2	2	<2	3
088C	481	40	38	10	.8	2	5	145	.72	17	8	<2	2	4	<.5	<3	6	5	.06	.008	21	5	.02	16	<.01	<3	.56	<.01	.02	2	13	<2	<2
089	3	1	3	21	<.3	<1	2	709	1.49	2	<8	<2	5	5	<.5	3	4	4	.06	.009	5	3	.17	22	.01	<3	.71	.03	.13	2	<2	<2	<2
090	4	374	<3	40	<.3	13	15	269	4.31	4	<8	<2	<2	70	.8	<3	<3	268	1.49	.295	15	31	.95	46	.13	<3	1.86	.25	.22	3	4	3	2
092A	6	21	9	23	<.3	1	6	325	1.97	2	<8	<2	<2	113	<.5	3	<3	27	.74	.121	8	4	.51	84	.11	7	1.15	.08	.10	<2	3	<2	4
092B	3	156	<3	15	<.3	17	6	185	1.10	<2	<8	<2	<2	234	.5	<3	<3	22	5.83	.076	5	5	.04	35	.08	<3	6.03	.15	.02	3	3	<2	3
093A	3	151	4	27	.3	54	17	451	2.97	7	<8	<2	<2	40	<.5	4	<3	33	1.91	.520	18	12	.31	14	.05	7	.98	.05	.04	<2	2	5	7
093B	3	17	4	15	<.3	7	2	129	.63	2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	4	21	.83	.089	7	2	.15	53	.10	<3	.73	.07	.10	<2	3	<2	<2
RE 093B	3	16	4	17	<.3	8	3	127	.62	2	<8	<2	<2	29	<.5	<3	4	21	.83	.087	7	4	.15	52	.10	<3	.73	.07	.10	<2	<2	<2	2
094A	1	25	<3	12	<.3	2	3	59	.63	2	<8	<2	9	12	<.5	<3	<3	10	.25	.017	7	4	.09	37	.05	<3	.33	.04	.11	2	<2	2	<2
094B	1	23	<3	11	<.3	2	2	63	.58	3	<8	<2	17	14	<.5	<3	4	8	.26	.017	8	6	.08	36	.04	<3	.32	.05	.11	<2	2	<2	3
095	1	1	<3	4	<.3	<1	1	36	.04	<2	<8	<2	<2	504	<.5	<3	7	1	36.68	.021	<1	1	.03	15	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.01	<2	<2	2	3
096A	1	137	6	10	<.3	231	57	278	4.88	12	<8	<2	<2	246	.9	<3	<3	85	2.94	.104	4	147	1.08	107	.07	17	4.04	.29	.13	3	<2	3	3
097A	<1	24	7	73	<.3	7	14	275	3.30	5	<8	<2	<2	196	1.0	3	<3	134	1.60	.101	5	4	1.99	57	.28	9	2.86	.37	.14	<2	3	4	<2
097B	65	29	<3	40	<.3	125	5	334	.77	2	18	<2	<2	425	1.4	4	<3	12	25.88	.164	3	6	.12	45	.01	<3	.39	.04	.03	2	4	3	7
098	7	62	10	35	<.3	13	13	445	3.21	5	<8	<2	2	91	.6	<3	<3	54	1.21	.049	4	32	.84	47	.09	6	2.28	.13	.07	2	3	<2	2
099A	2	26	6	47	<.3	5	12	637	2.72	2	<8	<2	<2	35	.6	<3	4	48	.87	.051	3	7	1.09	20	.10	9	1.52	.04	.05	<2	2	<2	2
099B	2	36	3	19	<.3	26	13	253	2.02	3	<8	<2	<2	121	.5	3	3	89	1.97	.101	4	107	.75	43	.08	3	1.39	.26	.09	<2	3	4	<2
NO NUMBER #1	1	2	4	14	<.3	1	1	412	.80	<2	<8	<2	6	6	<.5	3	3	6	.31	.007	7	4	.13	31	.05	3	.59	.04	.08	2	2	3	2
NO NUMBER #2	13	1	<3	10	<.3	<1	1	362	.57	<2	<8	<2	4	4	<.5	<3	3	3	.07	.006	7	5	.03	22	<.01	<3	.26	.04	.10	<2	<2	<2	<2
STANDARD DS6/FA-10R	12	121	27	140	.3	25	11	688	2.76	22	8	<2	3	39	6.0	6	5	55	.83	.076	14	180	.55	161	.06	17	1.83	.07	.15	5	474	489	482

Sample type: ROCK R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Schau, Mikkel File # A600075
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ni ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
004	67.94	15.35	4.56	1.50	3.76	3.25	2.02	.36	.09	.08	.002	6	9	1.0	.02	.06	99.92
006D	50.55	15.68	11.93	6.02	9.94	2.56	.23	2.01	.20	.17	.031	94	37	.6	.02	.07	99.93
008	43.32	12.76	12.76	5.22	12.07	1.68	1.29	2.07	.18	.19	.012	70	37	8.1	1.67	.09	99.67
021A	72.81	14.84	1.69	.37	.62	3.55	2.89	.18	.05	.11	.001	5	3	2.8	.04	<.01	99.91
RE 021A	72.97	14.72	1.63	.36	.60	3.50	2.87	.17	.06	.11	.001	8	3	2.9	.02	<.01	99.89
021B	73.33	14.91	1.82	.44	1.83	4.22	2.54	.21	.06	.11	.001	10	3	.4	<.01	<.01	99.87
040 – KR	48.28	10.24	22.63	2.46	2.38	2.29	.16	.67	.15	.08	.002	17	20	10.6	.05	12.14	99.95
068 – KR	46.70	16.03	10.68	9.84	11.21	1.69	.18	1.13	.10	.12	.052	206	30	2.2	.06	<.01	99.96
070B – KR	48.59	17.11	8.76	6.44	13.09	2.14	.42	1.22	.11	.11	.050	165	32	1.9	.08	.04	99.97
089	74.51	14.00	2.42	.34	.66	3.57	3.60	.07	.05	.16	.002	<5	1	.6	.01	<.01	99.98
090 – KR	50.22	13.79	14.03	5.94	9.31	2.21	1.10	1.58	.74	.22	.009	33	42	.7	.01	<.01	99.86
093A – KR	51.45	9.94	14.99	2.48	14.14	3.06	.30	.45	1.38	.35	.010	75	13	1.4	.04	1.06	99.96
099A – KR	62.52	15.99	5.59	2.17	5.32	3.39	2.07	.56	.13	.11	.002	7	14	2.0	.08	<.01	99.85
STANDARD SO-18/CSB	58.28	14.16	7.61	3.31	6.37	3.61	2.15	.69	.82	.37	.551	47	24	1.9	2.43	5.33	99.83

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LIBO2/LI2B4O7 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (LIBO2/LI2B4O7 FUSION MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR MASSIVE SULFIDE SAMPLES.)
LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION. TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP   Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data f FA ____   DATE RECEIVED: JAN 3 2006   DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 18/06

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A600075 (a)
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Ga ppm	Hf ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm
004	554.1	1	8.7	1.8	13.9	3.7	7.8	69.1	<1	260.2	1.0	6.4	3.6	69	.2	97.1	15.2	12.6	24.0	2.75	10.6	2.2	.65	2.03	.38	2.20	.49	1.66	.25	1.83	.29
006D	315.6	1	36.2	.4	20.4	3.7	10.3	5.2	<1	255.4	.8	1.2	.4	374	.2	118.9	29.5	10.2	25.3	3.72	17.4	5.0	1.63	5.68	.95	5.40	1.09	3.03	.39	2.87	.36
008	1808.4	1	44.5	1.1	19.6	3.8	9.3	25.1	1	296.8	.7	1.3	.4	452	.3	120.4	34.2	9.9	23.4	3.37	16.1	5.3	1.62	6.22	1.08	6.17	1.30	3.69	.51	2.93	.41
021A	957.9	2	1.5	.6	13.3	3.0	5.8	66.0	<1	99.9	.5	6.9	8.7	11	2.0	90.4	12.3	17.7	26.2	2.80	9.2	1.9	.41	1.81	.27	1.57	.39	1.18	.19	1.34	.24
RE 021A	923.2	1	1.4	.7	13.3	3.1	5.6	65.5	1	101.0	.4	6.2	8.7	11	1.8	99.2	12.3	16.9	25.7	2.76	9.2	1.8	.42	1.80	.29	1.62	.38	1.19	.16	1.55	.24
021B	920.1	1	1.2	1.2	13.3	3.2	5.7	72.6	1	248.0	.4	7.2	2.9	12	.5	105.5	10.6	16.8	30.8	3.17	10.7	2.0	.50	1.59	.27	1.76	.37	1.18	.16	1.54	.22
040	92.0	1	110.7	<.1	11.3	1.8	2.9	3.1	<1	278.0	.2	1.6	.7	191	.3	66.0	16.6	7.2	15.4	2.22	10.3	2.4	.79	2.97	.44	2.67	.60	1.81	.21	1.89	.25
068	68.6	<1	48.3	.1	16.6	1.6	4.8	2.5	<1	321.9	.3	.4	.1	235	<.1	59.5	17.1	4.5	11.3	1.77	8.5	2.5	1.05	3.21	.50	3.16	.67	1.87	.24	1.51	.24
070B	65.8	1	40.0	.1	17.5	1.9	5.4	8.1	<1	277.9	.3	.4	.1	260	.2	64.9	17.9	4.8	11.9	1.85	9.3	2.8	.98	3.19	.56	3.28	.65	1.96	.22	1.71	.25
089	446.5	3	1.1	.7	14.5	1.6	5.0	101.1	<1	75.9	.7	4.5	4.6	5	1.8	30.0	21.7	8.9	15.9	2.17	6.4	1.9	.19	1.98	.46	2.96	.64	2.19	.36	3.09	.42
090	490.2	1	35.3	.6	16.4	3.3	5.5	23.5	1	326.7	.4	2.0	1.3	369	.5	103.5	43.5	20.1	44.3	6.57	30.1	7.7	1.61	8.21	1.27	7.14	1.55	4.50	.62	4.36	.63
093A	105.2	1	25.3	.5	10.5	1.9	2.2	6.7	<1	308.0	.2	1.3	4.8	197	.1	61.4	34.8	18.5	33.0	4.84	22.1	4.8	.92	4.71	.76	4.42	.99	2.89	.35	2.75	.43
099A	785.8	1	12.6	.3	14.9	2.7	5.1	44.1	<1	438.8	.4	4.1	2.0	118	.9	95.2	17.4	14.4	26.6	3.20	12.3	2.8	.77	2.54	.47	2.86	.61	1.86	.29	1.89	.31
STANDARD SO-18	523.8	1	27.1	7.3	18.2	9.9	20.6	29.3	12	409.4	7.7	10.1	16.8	195	16.0	288.4	34.1	13.1	28.2	3.51	14.6	3.1	.94	2.93	.54	3.13	.65	1.92	.34	1.86	.28

GROUP 4B - REE - 0.200 GM BY LiBO2/Li2B4O7 FUSION, ICP/MS FINISHED.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JAN 3 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 18/06

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A600075 (b)

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Hg ppm	Tl ppm	Se ppm
004	9.2	200.7	1.1	46	1.7	<.5	<.1	<.1	.1	.2	1.4	.01	.2	<.5
006D	.7	77.1	1.0	24	38.8	26.7	<.1	.1	.1	<.1	<.5	.01	<.1	<.5
008	.4	580.0	1.6	38	50.6	99.9	.2	.2	<.1	2.1	2.7	.01	.1	.6
021A	2.6	5.5	2.7	18	1.9	1.0	.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	.01	<.1	<.5
RE 021A	2.5	5.1	2.6	17	2.2	.8	.2	<.1	<.1	<.1	1.2	<.01	<.1	<.5
021B	.6	3.5	.9	28	1.2	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	.01	.1	<.5
040	1.2	163.0	20.0	124	17.6	256.9	.8	.1	1.6	.3	89.9	.01	<.1	8.4
068	.1	76.3	.2	36	102.2	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	.5	.01	<.1	<.5
070B	.3	215.0	.9	8	24.1	<.5	.1	.1	<.1	<.1	321.3	<.01	<.1	<.5
089	2.3	1.8	.7	23	.6	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	<.01	<.1	<.5
090	2.9	367.3	2.6	44	13.2	<.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	3.2	<.01	.1	<.5
093A	3.0	149.9	1.1	27	52.0	5.0	.1	.1	.1	<.1	.9	<.01	<.1	8.0
099A	2.1	28.6	1.5	56	4.8	<.5	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.5	.01	<.1	<.5
STANDARD DS6	11.5	123.1	29.8	139	24.8	20.7	6.0	3.3	5.0	.3	46.0	.21	1.7	4.3

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JAN 3 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 18/06

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A508228R
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Cu %
G-1	<.001
070A	1.387
072A-1	21.276
072A-2	15.906
PU-2	4.654
PU-4	2.272
NO NAME-1	2.902
STANDARD GC-2a	.865

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 250 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock Pulp

Data ____ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JAN 18 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 24/06

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A508228 Page 1

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
G-1	<1	1	<3	44	<.3	3	5	511	1.93	3	<8	<2	6	47	<.5	<3	<3	39	.51	.075	5	5	.57	208	.13	6	.94	.04	.43	<2	<2	<2	<2
015	<1	113	<3	16	<.3	1	1	632	.72	<2	<8	<2	5	4	<.5	<3	<3	5	.15	.006	6	2	.10	39	.03	<3	.42	.04	.09	<2	<2	<2	<2
018A	4	19	11	56	<.3	<1	2	544	.68	20	<8	<2	4	32	4.4	<3	<3	4	2.34	.012	15	2	.04	759	<.01	<3	1.07	.01	.19	<2	46	<2	<2
018C	<1	26	6	35	<.3	1	1	264	.75	2	<8	<2	6	5	<.5	<3	<3	2	.06	.010	10	2	.08	43	.01	<3	.39	.03	.12	<2	<2	3	<2
019A-1	<1	6	<3	40	<.3	2	1	1095	1.39	44	<8	<2	6	5	.6	<3	<3	4	.05	.006	9	<1	.01	46	<.01	<3	.45	<.01	.05	<2	3	<2	<2
019A-2	1	10	<3	42	<.3	2	1	1195	1.41	49	8	<2	7	5	<.5	3	<3	4	.05	.006	11	1	.01	47	<.01	5	.57	.01	.06	2	<2	2	<2
019B	1	5	<3	28	<.3	1	2	959	1.02	5	<8	<2	5	26	.8	<3	<3	3	2.75	.004	9	3	.02	30	<.01	<3	.41	<.01	.05	<2	2	<2	<2
019B2	<1	3	16	46	.3	1	2	3501	1.60	6	9	<2	2	106	1.9	5	<3	2	24.78	.002	6	1	.35	8	<.01	<3	.17	<.01	.02	<2	<2	<2	<2
019C	<1	<1	41	51	<.3	1	2	3778	.96	4	8	<2	<2	229	2.5	3	<3	2	33.22	<.001	7	<1	.24	7	<.01	<3	.07	<.01	.01	<2	2	2	<2
019D	3	184	20	167	<.3	45	18	5472	5.02	265	<8	<2	9	58	3.7	<3	<3	70	1.71	.023	36	54	.77	250	.21	3	2.37	.06	.14	2	2	4	10
020	1	7	9	18	<.3	<1	4	1575	1.28	9	<8	<2	4	32	.6	<3	<3	3	6.89	.012	18	<1	.02	652	<.01	<3	.34	<.01	.04	<2	2	2	2
022	<1	5	<3	14	<.3	1	1	1023	.70	<2	<8	<2	5	9	<.5	<3	<3	7	.25	.012	19	2	.04	33	<.01	<3	.61	.01	.07	<2	2	<2	<2
023	<1	3	<3	16	<.3	1	1	632	.64	<2	<8	<2	5	11	.5	<3	<3	3	1.12	.011	12	2	.04	31	<.01	<3	.42	.02	.05	<2	<2	<2	<2
025	<1	4	<3	45	<.3	<1	2	914	1.18	<2	<8	<2	6	29	<.5	<3	<3	10	.44	.026	9	3	.22	41	.08	<3	.99	.03	.12	<2	<2	<2	<2
025B	<1	2	<3	19	<.3	<1	1	467	.75	<2	<8	<2	5	8	<.5	<3	<3	2	.13	.005	7	4	.08	23	.03	<3	.41	.03	.07	<2	19	<2	<2
031A	<1	2	8	18	<.3	2	3	1231	.99	3	<8	<2	5	36	<.5	<3	3	4	5.77	.019	15	2	.09	25	<.01	4	1.08	<.01	.09	<2	<2	2	<2
031B	<1	5	<3	11	<.3	1	2	1554	.56	<2	<8	<2	<2	34	<.5	<3	<3	4	8.10	.008	4	3	.07	41	<.01	<3	.88	<.01	.03	<2	<2	<2	<2
031C	<1	2	<3	19	<.3	<1	2	1894	.93	<2	<8	<2	<2	43	<.5	<3	<3	6	15.53	.008	5	3	.08	50	<.01	<3	1.02	<.01	.04	<2	<2	<2	<2
031D	<1	3	5	12	<.3	1	2	619	.63	<2	<8	<2	4	12	<.5	<3	<3	5	1.81	.025	10	4	.05	24	<.01	<3	.39	.01	.14	<2	<2	2	<2
032B	1	5	7	14	<.3	1	1	618	.86	<2	<8	<2	6	5	<.5	<3	<3	4	.14	.005	5	3	.09	29	.04	<3	.49	.05	.10	<2	<2	<2	<2
033A	2	27	<3	48	.3	52	25	339	4.59	5	<8	<2	<2	67	<.5	<3	5	189	1.80	.046	4	84	1.14	10	.35	5	3.22	.40	.03	<2	3	8	13
033B	1	26	<3	48	.3	49	23	347	4.69	4	<8	<2	<2	87	<.5	<3	<3	192	1.81	.054	4	74	1.15	11	.35	6	3.17	.39	.03	<2	4	8	23
034A	<1	67	3	31	<.3	38	19	587	3.28	5	<8	<2	<2	94	.6	<3	<3	166	1.73	.048	4	73	.79	13	.21	4	3.30	.39	.07	<2	5	6	16
041A	2	398	3	50	.5	11	16	385	4.11	4	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	231	1.08	.125	6	<1	.64	20	.23	10	1.45	.11	.07	2	8	5	32
041B	<1	325	<3	49	.3	10	16	341	4.00	3	<8	<2	<2	30	<.5	<3	3	274	1.14	.124	7	1	.47	39	.20	10	1.36	.12	.09	3	7	3	27
RE 041B	2	337	<3	51	.3	11	16	354	4.16	4	<8	<2	<2	31	<.5	<3	<3	285	1.19	.128	7	<1	.49	40	.21	11	1.40	.12	.09	3	5	5	34
042	<1	173	<3	84	.4	70	29	471	5.62	7	<8	<2	<2	9	<.5	<3	<3	244	.66	.081	2	110	2.15	94	.24	9	2.76	.09	.04	<2	3	3	25
044B	1	255	<3	32	<.3	7	27	328	3.70	4	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	<3	<3	95	1.13	.176	7	2	.44	17	.14	<3	.95	.10	.05	<2	4	9	27
045	1	21	<3	40	<.3	3	12	483	3.16	2	<8	<2	2	31	<.5	<3	<3	103	1.03	.064	7	3	.83	63	.20	7	1.75	.09	.12	<2	2	<2	<2
048	<1	273	<3	35	<.3	17	13	278	2.37	3	<8	<2	<2	14	<.5	<3	<3	107	1.23	.072	2	27	.65	14	.29	<3	1.10	.14	.08	<2	4	2	19
049	<1	73	<3	24	<.3	104	25	414	3.03	<2	<8	<2	<2	48	<.5	<3	<3	78	3.97	.016	1	150	1.62	6	.15	3	4.72	.16	.05	2	2	8	8
050	1	5	4	41	<.3	226	29	1639	3.95	60	<8	<2	<2	132	.6	6	<3	71	13.73	.009	<1	372	3.90	14	<.01	<3	.74	.01	.02	3	<2	4	10
056A	1	204	<3	40	<.3	43	22	310	3.41	6	<8	<2	<2	299	<.5	<3	<3	138	2.96	.064	2	51	1.08	2	.45	6	2.64	.03	.01	2	2	5	14
056B	<1	597	5	15	.3	14	6	202	1.70	4	<8	<2	<2	72	<.5	<3	<3	105	5.59	.020	1	26	.31	1	.23	<3	3.55	.01	<.01	2	34	3	9
056C	<1	15	3	16	<.3	22	9	205	2.37	<2	<8	<2	<2	119	<.5	<3	<3	205	7.79	.021	1	37	.47	1	.29	7	5.13	.01	<.01	<2	77	<2	10
STANDARD DS6/FA-10R	11	120	30	139	.3	23	12	657	2.88	23	<8	<2	3	41	6.1	3	5	58	.76	.076	12	178	.53	161	.09	16	1.97	.07	.15	5	482	497	479

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
AU** PT** & PD** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ___ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: DEC 21 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 12/06

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au**	Pt**	Pd**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
056D	<1	60	12	55	<.3	60	28	519	5.50	3	<8	<2	<2	137	.8	<3	<3	174	3.67	.059	2	103	2.12	11	.53	4	3.96	.02	.01	<2	29	7	19
056E	1	29	3	35	.3	39	20	329	3.83	10	<8	<2	<2	131	.6	3	<3	166	5.52	.050	1	67	1.11	17	.41	6	4.19	.01	.01	<2	22	6	17
056F	<1	65	7	23	<.3	33	16	287	3.13	7	<8	<2	<2	25	<.5	<3	<3	158	6.71	.033	1	53	.84	3	.37	<3	4.55	.01	<.01	<2	37	7	12
056G	<1	140	<3	16	.3	17	16	335	1.73	<2	<8	<2	<2	193	<.5	<3	<3	86	3.02	.051	1	27	.29	3	.54	<3	1.29	.02	<.01	<2	12	7	18
056H	1	95	7	69	<.3	56	30	482	5.89	9	<8	<2	<2	295	<.5	<3	<3	170	2.33	.081	3	84	1.64	4	.49	<3	3.33	.03	.02	2	18	8	24
056I-1	<1	1326	9	5	.5	10	5	151	1.56	4	<8	<2	<2	243	<.5	<3	<3	101	5.41	.032	1	13	.10	2	.29	9	3.15	<.01	<.01	<2	49	5	22
056I-2	<1	879	10	7	.3	9	6	127	1.68	8	<8	<2	<2	287	<.5	<3	<3	97	4.53	.021	1	14	.13	2	.23	5	2.96	<.01	<.01	<2	65	3	19
056J	<1	105	<3	61	<.3	61	31	487	5.20	6	<8	<2	<2	198	<.5	<3	<3	164	1.81	.068	3	90	1.82	4	.50	8	2.96	.03	.01	2	65	6	21
056K	2	173	3	59	<.3	53	27	381	5.25	5	<8	<2	<2	80	<.5	<3	5	183	1.44	.067	2	78	1.86	4	.55	7	2.65	.05	.02	<2	59	10	30
056L	1	159	<3	10	.3	13	8	160	1.86	<2	<8	<2	<2	263	<.5	<3	<3	90	2.38	.042	1	20	.24	1	.49	5	1.60	<.01	<.01	2	8	3	16
056N	1	1670	<3	65	1.0	31	22	316	2.25	2	<8	<2	<2	81	.7	<3	<3	78	1.54	.028	<1	27	.36	8	.30	<3	1.01	.05	.01	<2	92	4	15
RE 056N	<1	1652	<3	64	.9	31	21	317	2.25	4	<8	<2	<2	80	.7	<3	<3	79	1.55	.027	<1	25	.36	8	.30	<3	1.01	.05	.01	<2	39	4	12
057	1	200	5	42	.3	31	19	335	4.08	6	<8	<2	<2	115	<.5	5	<3	164	2.31	.055	5	5	.63	12	.39	<3	3.44	.39	.02	<2	75	4	22
058	1	91	<3	49	.4	43	26	808	4.37	2	<8	<2	<2	9	2.7	5	<3	202	5.46	.045	3	42	1.25	2	.58	10	4.16	<.01	<.01	<2	74	<2	<2
059	<1	92	5	40	<.3	20	14	540	2.98	3	<8	<2	<2	74	.5	8	<3	76	6.16	.023	2	6	.70	2	.19	<3	8.08	.04	.09	<2	44	4	4
060	1	32	6	22	.3	20	12	266	1.78	2	<8	<2	<2	61	<.5	<3	<3	79	6.90	.029	1	16	.38	2	.36	8	2.94	<.01	<.01	<2	52	5	11
062	2	27	<3	50	<.3	31	22	471	4.84	3	<8	<2	<2	42	<.5	3	<3	149	2.53	.046	4	3	1.08	8	.29	4	4.11	.62	.04	<2	5	2	15
063A	1	605	5	12	.8	18	12	234	2.72	3	<8	<2	<2	67	<.5	4	<3	140	9.39	.016	1	26	.41	2	.21	4	2.94	<.01	<.01	<2	7	9	19
064	1	575	<3	30	.4	38	21	354	3.95	7	<8	<2	<2	64	<.5	5	<3	151	3.38	.035	2	39	1.31	14	.27	4	3.26	.17	.02	<2	108	5	24
067	<1	81	<3	25	<.3	32	17	434	2.60	3	<8	<2	<2	79	<.5	<3	<3	105	2.35	.066	2	61	1.05	14	.40	4	1.50	.07	.02	<2	7	5	12
070A	1	>10000	<3	10	5.0	46	21	141	2.58	5	<8	<2	<2	47	<.5	4	<3	43	1.75	.008	<1	31	.52	2	.13	5	1.50	.05	.01	<2	98	6	15
070D	<1	517	<3	10	.4	65	110	281	3.36	8	<8	<2	<2	74	<.5	3	<3	44	2.80	.021	<1	43	.82	4	.17	<3	2.06	.20	.01	<2	255	12	31
071	<1	809	6	8	.3	10	8	1263	1.07	4	<8	<2	<2	32	<.5	<3	<3	63	.65	.027	1	27	.20	8	.17	<3	.75	.04	.01	<2	46	2	4
071B	<1	181	<3	6	<.3	13	8	180	1.40	<2	<8	<2	<2	65	<.5	<3	<3	27	1.82	.002	<1	18	.57	6	.07	<3	1.23	.02	.05	<2	84	4	3
071E	1	270	<3	50	<.3	38	14	431	2.25	<2	<8	<2	<2	69	<.5	<3	<3	101	1.54	.073	3	136	1.12	11	.45	7	2.12	.15	.05	<2	194	12	17
072A-1	12	>10000	37	23	49.1	18	14	361	6.20	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	37.1	<3	<3	19	.06	.146	<1	<1	1.12	65	.01	6	1.65	<.01	.17	22	64	5	5
072A-2	6	>10000	37	34	39.2	27	20	445	6.27	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	15.1	<3	<3	37	.04	.049	<1	<1	1.85	68	<.01	9	2.37	<.01	.20	11	46	4	4
072B	1	8119	4	79	3.7	65	40	1286	8.66	10	<8	<2	<2	24	1.2	8	<3	292	2.81	.061	6	110	2.54	15	.17	5	3.04	.02	.02	<2	125	4	23
074A	<1	5247	<3	13	1.0	19	11	267	1.89	3	<8	<2	<2	64	.5	4	<3	90	1.23	.030	1	31	.45	7	.48	<3	.98	<.01	.01	<2	46	4	10
075A	1	1469	<3	50	.3	47	30	607	6.87	4	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	181	.65	.061	3	25	2.22	12	.42	9	2.20	.02	.04	3	87	6	19
079	<1	4240	<3	16	3.0	24	15	186	2.19	<2	<8	<2	<2	28	<.5	3	<3	64	.97	.037	1	11	.59	2	.36	7	1.18	.01	.02	<2	1169	9	107
080	1	296	<3	31	.6	42	21	387	4.42	5	<8	<2	<2	157	<.5	4	<3	179	1.48	.079	4	31	.66	7	.36	8	2.16	.27	.06	<2	70	7	25
081A	2	366	<3	581	.5	104	60	234	8.05	5	<8	<2	<2	16	10.6	<3	<3	287	.68	.099	4	119	1.35	83	.37	13	1.88	.16	.03	<2	56	6	24
082	1	215	<3	42	.4	56	37	402	7.49	3	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	4	<3	250	.67	.090	2	72	1.83	98	.48	10	2.15	.07	.06	2	4	6	20
STANDARD DS6/FA-10R	12	121	28	140	.5	24	12	739	2.89	24	<8	<2	3	47	5.6	5	5	59	.78	.079	12	179	.56	161	.09	18	1.99	.07	.15	4	485	494	478

Sample type: ROCK R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
083A	3	49	<3	6	.4	4	3	89	2.43	<2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.5	<3	<3	35	.13	.029	2	10	.23	222	.14	<3	.41	.05	.01	<2	110	2	11
083B	2	65	5	28	.5	16	9	77	2.25	3	<8	<2	<2	9	<.5	<3	<3	38	.37	.071	7	7	.09	52	.13	<3	.30	.04	.01	<2	2	4	7
083C	3	58	<3	12	.3	6	4	127	2.25	3	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	3	<3	27	.17	.044	3	10	.31	286	.12	<3	.44	.02	.01	<2	3	3	3
084-1	2	515	7	33	1.0	53	52	482	6.65	27	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	<3	<3	166	.75	.080	4	58	1.19	22	.34	<3	1.56	.06	.03	<2	81	4	26
084-2	3	1047	6	44	2.4	52	73	339	5.70	20	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	3	6	138	.77	.062	3	50	1.03	11	.36	<3	1.26	.06	.04	2	104	5	35
084B	1	87	8	48	<.3	35	21	861	4.93	5	<8	<2	<2	16	.8	4	<3	268	4.13	.040	1	61	1.95	21	.31	<3	4.63	.01	.01	<2	2	3	15
RE 084B	1	86	9	47	.3	34	21	876	5.01	4	<8	<2	<2	16	.6	5	<3	275	4.20	.041	2	63	1.98	21	.32	<3	4.70	.01	.01	<2	3	5	15
084C	1	55	6	62	.4	49	21	477	4.54	24	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	5	3	209	2.99	.073	2	77	1.64	68	.38	<3	3.43	.03	.01	<2	59	7	21
084D	2	196	<3	50	.3	47	28	462	4.96	<2	<8	<2	<2	10	<.5	<3	<3	201	.74	.085	2	72	1.87	92	.30	<3	1.93	.06	.03	<2	35	6	24
085A	2	237	10	50	<.3	51	34	547	7.65	11	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	<3	<3	279	.76	.093	3	83	2.12	33	.49	<3	2.13	.06	.05	<2	3	6	25
085A-2	3	412	3	28	.7	53	45	290	4.33	<2	<8	<2	<2	7	<.5	3	<3	159	.73	.058	4	46	1.12	18	.48	<3	1.09	.07	.06	2	89	5	26
KR-A-1	5	206	<3	82	.5	8	4	384	1.87	19	<8	<2	<2	68	.8	3	<3	57	3.43	.052	4	4	.09	19	.10	<3	1.77	<.01	<.01	<2	2	2	6
KR-A-2	4	141	6	276	.4	9	6	640	1.63	15	<8	<2	<2	95	2.2	5	6	49	4.47	.044	3	3	.11	12	.07	5	2.09	<.01	<.01	<2	95	2	6
KR-A-3	5	188	<3	59	.4	12	9	682	1.87	23	<8	<2	<2	68	.7	<3	4	69	5.78	.061	5	6	.13	6	.07	<3	2.20	<.01	.01	<2	25	3	2
KR-B-1	<1	26	8	22	<.3	2	1	160	.51	2	<8	<2	13	36	.6	<3	<3	12	4.26	.025	14	5	.03	9	.08	<3	2.62	<.01	.02	<2	93	3	<2
KR-B-2	<1	29	20	39	<.3	1	<1	236	.62	3	<8	<2	6	35	.5	<3	5	28	6.26	.031	6	5	.04	3	.07	<3	3.85	<.01	<.01	<2	25	<2	6
KR-C-1	1	255	48	54	<.3	2	3	298	1.16	6	<8	<2	9	86	.6	<3	<3	56	7.53	.073	13	5	.18	3	.13	<3	4.68	<.01	<.01	<2	23	<2	4
PU-1	2	5149	4	66	2.7	40	30	440	2.81	2	<8	<2	<2	33	.8	4	<3	235	1.03	.092	2	88	1.06	13	.39	<3	1.42	.06	.05	<2	68	2	33
PU-2	5	>10000	9	108	29.7	84	64	356	7.25	19	<8	<2	<2	79	1.2	<3	10	153	1.02	.058	1	33	.62	2	.34	8	1.30	<.01	<.01	2	84	8	83
PU-4	1	>10000	<3	95	12.9	78	53	301	4.18	5	<8	<2	<2	74	1.2	3	8	173	1.13	.075	1	42	.74	3	.33	<3	1.34	.02	.01	<2	18	7	48
PU-5	<1	426	5	27	<.3	10	7	274	1.14	<2	<8	<2	<2	20	<.5	<3	4	120	1.00	.069	1	58	.51	8	.29	<3	.98	.05	.03	<2	148	2	30
NO NAME-1	<1	>10000	4	142	17.3	77	67	515	5.63	13	<8	<2	<2	64	1.3	6	<3	167	1.02	.064	1	33	.91	2	.29	6	1.50	<.01	<.01	<2	103	10	83
NO NAME-2	3	603	7	51	<.3	49	30	623	6.59	<2	<8	<2	<2	14	<.5	<3	<3	179	.86	.059	4	26	2.51	12	.45	<3	2.02	.03	.03	<2	61	8	24
STANDARD DS6/FA-10R	13	123	26	141	.4	24	12	744	2.92	23	<8	<2	2	47	5.7	4	5	59	.88	.080	12	182	.64	168	.09	16	1.91	.07	.16	3	491	475	478

Sample type: ROCK R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ___ FA ___